FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

LD152024 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI) -- "There is no advance in Geneva, no result can be reported so far," stated Colonel General N.F. Chervov, section head of the Chief of Staff of the Soviet Army, on the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms limitation and reduction in an interview given to MAGYAR HIRLAP. Wednesday's issue of the Budapest daily carries the interview.

"The U.S. delegation has stuck to zero option. There will be no advance as long as it wants to pass a unilateral resolution and expects concessions only from the Soviet Union," he stated and recalled that the Soviet party has submitted several compromises but each has been refused.

Chervov pointed out: "The Americans assess the talks differently. They have informed their allies about 'certain successes', they are speaking about 'constructive steps' and 'favourable atmosphere', suggesting that the talks would lead to excellent results. They try simply to calm allies and mislead them thereby. Their stonewalling tactics delay the conclusion of an agreement in every possible way in order to start the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe next year.

"It will not serve the cause of strengthening peace, security and stability. It would mean the beginning of a new phase in the arms race that would lead to a higher lever of military opposition. In keeping with its policy and efforts carried out so far, the Soviet Union wishes to avoid this new phase.

"A constructive wish and amoition for the successful conclusion of talks, the reduction of the level of military opposition and the strengthening of world peace will continue to guide the representatives of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. talks to be continued in Geneva in the near future," concluded Chervov the interview.

ADM GORSHKOV COMPARES U.S., USSR NAVAL FORCES

AU151150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 82 p 6

[Unattributed report on an undated APN interview with Fleet Adm Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of Soviet Naval Forces: "Whence Comes the Threat; Adm S. Gorshkov on the True Correlation of USSR and U.S. naval forces" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] ADM SERGEY GORSHKOV, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF SOVIET NAVAL FORCES AND USSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, COMMENTED IN AN APN INTERVIEW ON WESTERN PRESS REPORTS ABOUT THE "GROWING THREAT POSED BY THE SOVIET UNION TO THE UNITED STATES." HE DECLARED IN THIS CONNECTION:

In assessing Soviet naval forces, Pentagon representatives claim they have "changed from a coastal fleet of an essentially defensive nature to an ocean fleet designed to spread Soviet military force globally."

There is no doubt that in the last two decades the Soviet Union has improved the technical equipment and combat force of its Navy, which has now become a real ocean fleet. However, the U.S. Navy has not been arrested in its development either; it has been assidiously increasing its combat potential. THE BASIS OF THE U.S. AND NATO NAVIES IS REPRESENTED BY OFFENSIVE FORCES, WHICH INCLUDE 26 CAPITAL SHIPS AND OTHER AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (21 OF THEM ARE IN THE UNITED STATES). THE SOVIET NAVAL FORCES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AT THEIR DISPOSAL, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ESSENTIALLY FOR ANTISUBMARINE USE.

The naval fleet of the Warsaw Pact countries has more smaller ships with a small cruising radius, designated exclusively for the protection and defense of their coasts. The U.S. and other NATO countries' fleets include almost three times as many ships of the line, cruisers, torpedo boats and frigates equipped with missiles, which have been built explicitly to fulfill their mission in offensive formations. The Warsaw Pact countries' supremacy in the number of submarines is offset by NATO's threefold supremacy in the number of large combat ships of the basic classes. A COMPARISON OF TONNAGE will give us a clear idea about the strength of the fleets: IN THE UNITED STATES IT IS MORE THAN 4.5 MILLION TONS, IN THE SOVIET UNION ROUGHLY 2.6 MILLION TONS, THAT IS, ABOUT HALF AS MUCH.

The U.S. Navy air force is 2.5 times superior to its Soviet counterpart. More than 500 fighter-bombers equipped with nuclear weapons and capable of hitting targets on USSR territory are stationed on U.S. aircraft carriers. The Soviet naval air force is designed to fight formations of vessels, not to launch attacks on the American Continent. THE PENTAGON'S MARINE CORPS EXCEEDS, QUANTITATIVELY, THE SOVIET UNION'S MARINES ALMOST 16-FOLD (UNITED STATES -- 190,000 MEN, USSR -- 12,000 MEN).

It was precisely the American aircraft carriers and ships for seaborne landing operations that played a special role in the local wars of the postwar period. Not infrequently, the United States achieved its foreign policy goals through a show of force and pressure on one state or another. Equally striking to the eye is the anti-Soviet orientation of the extensive exercises and maneuvers, in which all types of the NATO member countries' troops take part. It is appropriate to draw attention to the fact that these exercises take place in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' borders. The Autumn Forge-81 maneuvers of the NATO Navy, for example, in which hundreds of different vessels took part, were held in the waters of the Norwegian Sea and the channels of the Baltic and Black Seas. At the same time, I would like to point out the activation and the expansion of the cruising range during maneuvers of the FRG Navy.

Commenting on the recent British-Argentine war, in which the main role was played by the navies, Adm S. Gorshkov said that the lessons drawn from the conflict have had a strong impact on the British Navy program. For example, proposals to limit the number of the British Fleet's vessels have been shelved, several new torpedo boats and submarines are being hastily built, the decision to sell the aircraft carrier Invincible has been revoked and a third aircraft carrier, the Illustrious, has been speedily introduced into the Royal Navy fleet.

At the same time, plans are being discussed to replace the ships that were sunk during combat operations. Expenditures for those types of weapons that, according to the view of the British Command, acquitted themselves well during the conflict are increasing.

Speaking about the Soviet Union's position concerning the activities of naval forces in various areas of the world seas, S. Gorshkov drew attention to the fact that THE SOVIET UNION SUBMITTED TO THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT FOR DISCUSSION THE MEMORANDUM "FOR AVERTING THE GROWING NUCLEAR THREAT, FOR LIMITING FEVERISH ARMAMENTS," ONE SECTION OF WHICH PERTAINS TO MEASURES FOR LIMITING THE EXACERBATION OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION ON THE SEAS.

The memorandum proposes, in particular, to remove missile-equipped submarines from their present extensive patrol areas and to limit their cruising to mutually agreed zones; to limit the deployment of new ballistic systems on submarines; to renounce the deployment of missiles with a flat trajectory and a long range on vessels and to expand confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially the most frequented naval routes.

HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NATO PARTNERS DO NOT SEEK SUCH A TREATY. That is borne out by statements made by leading representatives of the U.S. administration. For example, while solemnly handing over the nuclear submarine San Francisco to the Navy in April 1981, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said: "Parity and sufficient quantity of the Navy does not satisfy the United States. We must and will have naval supremacy." He stressed at the same time that "neither President Reagan nor I doubt that the U.S. Navy will rule the seas up to the next century." U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman defended the need to increase the number of aircraft carriers to 15, declaring at the same time that this will make it possible "to attack the Russians in their own territorial waters and to simultaneously attack targets deep within the territory of the Soviet Union by means of sea-launched missiles with a flat trajectory."

It is quite obvious that precisely these STATEMENTS REVEAL THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS, EXPOSE THE GOALS AND THE ORIENTATION OF THE U.S. NAVAL FORCES AND CONVINCINGLY SHOW WHERE, IN REALITY, THE THREAT TO PEACE COMES FROM.

SEROV COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. MISSILES IN FRG

LD150940 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 15 Sep 82

["For a Nuclear-Free Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

Alarming reports are coming in from the Federal Republic of Germany these days. According to the West German press, preparations have been started or are about to start in the areas of the cities of Ramstein and Bitburg (Rhineland-Phaltz land) for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles there. At a time when Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe are going on in Geneva, these reports cannot but cause great concern.

As is known, the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to achieve progress at these talks. The international public knows how much of goodwill is displayed by the Soviet Union and how much of constructive effort is being put by it in solving the problem of delivering Europe from the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union stated more than once that it is prepared to reach agreement on the refusal by the two sides, East and West, to have any types of medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe. The Soviet Union stated that it can even go further: to reach agreement to free Europe completely of any nuclear weapons, both medium-range, and tactical ones. If the West is not ready so far for such a radical solution the Soviet Union suggested coming to terms on a greater -- by more than two-thirds -- stage-by-stage reduction of medium-range nuclear means by the two sides.

To facilitate progress at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union not only stopped unilaterally deploying medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory but also made a start on cutting the number of such missiles by a considerable margin.

How did Washington respond to this proposal? To this day it could not, or to be more exact, did not want to suggest anything better than a so-called "zero option" unacceptable to the Soviet Union, an "option" aimed at liquidating Soviet medium-range missiles while leaving intact American forward-based means and corresponding nuclear means of Britain and France. Since it was clear from the very beginning that this pseudo-zero option was absolutely unacceptable to the Soviet Union, the Washington administration wanted by this suggestion and by its agreement to begin talks, to mislead the West European public and to gain time for preparations for deploying almost 600 new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The installation of these Pershing and Tomahawk missiles is part of the Pentagon's crazy strategy envisaging the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war far away from U.S. territory.

But the Europeans do not want to die in such a war. They do not want their continent to become a heap of radioactive ashes at Uncle Sam's will. Therefore the Soviet peace initiatives are meeting with growing support in Europe, where the people demand more and more insistently: "No to new American missiles", "free Europe of nuclear weapons."

SOVIET-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA

LD141544 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva September 14 TASS -- A session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today. The commission was formed to assist realization of the aims and provisions of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agreement on some measures in the sphere of limitation of strategic offensive armaments, which were concluded between the USSR and the United States on May 26, 1972, and also the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of a nuclear war, which was concluded between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

REPORTAGE ON GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

Achievements in August

PM151259 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, Sep 82, Signed to Press

[Article by A. Panin: "On the Urengoy-Uzhgorod Route in August"]

[Text] The past month has been filled with major events on the 4,450 km route of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The delivery of various materials is increasing. And over 1 million tons of materials are needed for every 1,000 km of main pipeline.

Work on the export gas pipeline route is being undertaken by organizations of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises at the same time as the completion of the installation of 24 compressor stations on the Urengoy-Petrovsk system and the linear section of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline. Here the construction workers have commissioned almost the entire pipeline for testing. The remaining 230-km sector in particularly inaccessible parts of the north Tyumen will be built in December when the swamps freeze over.

It is planned to assimilate comprehensive construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline on a wide scale with a view to obtaining good end results. By the end of September all the main collectives of construction and installation workers will be concentrated fully on the sectors allocated to them.

According to the schedule, the commissioning of the linear section in individual sectors, starting with Urengoy, is planned for May, August, September, November and December 1983. The largest volume of work on the linear section and 17 compressor stations of the first phase is to be carried out in Tyumen, Sverdlovsk and Perm Oblasts; the Udmurt, Tatar and Chuvash ASSR's; and in Gorkiy, Kursk, Poltava, Vinnitsa and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts.

Ground work has begun on the construction sites of the first-phase compressor stations. This year the allocation of land and planning must be completed and depots must be built to store equipment, as must access roads and other projects. The necessary quantity of hoisting cranes, excavators and trucks is now being sent here. In addition to the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, organizations of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are taking part in the installation of the stations.

All work on the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline route is being performed in accordance with the projected schedule and some work in advance of it.

Here are the main results for August: Over the month it was planned to carry out enlargement welding [ukrupnitelnaya svarka] of 320 km of pipes into lengths at bases. In reality, 500 km of pipes were bench-welded. From the bases sited, as a rule, close to railroad stations, the welded lengths of pipes are transported by powerful specialized trucks 50-100 km to the sites, where they are laid in trenches.

As of 1 September a total of over 650 km of pipe had been welded together on the actual route and of this 285 km was welded in August. About 400 km of pipe has been laid in the trenches. Twice as much work was performed as August as in July on the construction project as a whole. Engineering installations are being erected at points where the pipeline crosses water obstacles, railroads and highways, and other communication lines.

Competition is heating up between the multiple technological groups and related collectives on the "worker's relay" principle for the timely and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of pipeline projects. The new route on the territory of Tyumen, Sverdlovsk and Perm Oblasts is being assimilated by the collectives of the Glavvostoktruboprovodstroy who have moved from the Urengoy-Novopskov main pipeline. They have pledged to complete the main pipeline work on the 750-kilometer sector before the end of the year.

The workers of the Glavyuzhtruboprovodstroy multiple technological group have resolved to commission 339 km of gas pipeline 2 months ahead of schedule -- that is, in September 1983. Glavukrneftegazstroy organizations have pledged to lay a sector about 400 km long in Kiev and Vinnitsa Oblasts considerably ahead of schedule, by the 66th anniversary of Great October. Ukrainian construction workers are moving here after completing work on the Gryazovets (Vologda Oblast)-Minsk-Ivatsevichi gas pipeline.

Using accumulated experience and introducing progressive organizational and technical solutions, the leading collectives of a number of multiple technological groups are struggling successfully to lay at least 1 km of pipeline a day. They include the groups headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Shaykhutdinov and Comrade Rozanov from Tatnefteprovodstroy Trust and Comrade Mikhelson from the Kuybyshevtruboprovodstroy Trust. The collective of the Transcaucasus Construction Administration's multiple technological group headed by Comrade Gevorkyan has set itself the goal of commissioning 60 km of main pipeline in the Carpathian foothills in the fourth quarter of this year.

The Komsomol is stepping up its patronage. Gas pipeline construction projects have been declared all-union shock Komsomol construction sites. In September-October a new detachment of 5,000 young volunteer construction workers is setting off for the Urengoy-Uzhgorod line.

Arrival of Japanese Supplies

OW150201 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Large-Diameter steel pipes arrived in Manino, a Soviet far eastern port, yesterday from Japan for use in the gas pipeline project linking Siberia and West Europe. Great Britain, Italy, West Germany and other Western countries are participating in this project. These countries are supplying materials for this project in defiance of the embargo announced by the United States.

Western business circles regard the White House's embargo as meaningless because despite the U.S. Government's ban on exports to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union can produce necessary equipment on its own.

The gas pipeline project in question is underway along with the construction of five trunk pipelines for domestic use.

NATO EXERCISES IMPLEMENT WEST'S 'BIG POLITICS'

'Large-Scale Rehearsals'

PM151507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Yuriy Kuznetsov under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Dangerous Exercises"]

[Text] The NATO "Cold Fire-82" air force exercises will be held in the FRG and a number of other West European countries from 9 through 24 September. The Defense Ministry in Bonn has announced that subunits from the air forces of the United States, the FRG, Britain, Canada and other states will take part in these maneuvers. At the same time the "Starke Wehr" and "Carbine Fortress-82" ground formation maneuvers will take place on West German territory.

This is all just part of the whole series of wide-ranging "Autumn Forge-82" military "games" undertaken by the NATO command in the northern, western and southern parts of the European Continent. A group of "center" armies from the NATO Armed Forces in Europe and many other units and formations are being enlisted to take part in these maneuvers. Within the framework of the maneuvers about 300,000 NATO soldiers are operating over an enormous area of Europe -- from Norway to Turkey. An additional 12,000 U.S. soldiers who will conduct the "Reforger" exercises will be flown from the United States to the FRG to back up the forces stationed on the continent. This entire bellicose orgy will by played out over the course of several weeks, while the NATO partners' "tactical exercises" will continue until mid-November, according to Western news agencies.

The deliberately dramatized large-scale rehearsals of armed clashes on European soil obviously meet the requirements of the "big politics" of Washington and the NATO militarists, promoting the implementation of their course toward stoking tension in Europe. The endeavors to "encompass" all NATO partners in intensified military cooperation are designed to help to paste together the "Atlantic solidarity" of the United States and its West European partners, which has suffered severely from the contradictions recently aggravated between them, caused by Washington's "imperial" aspirations.

The wide-scale NATO military maneuvers are aimed at undermining peace and cooperation among the peoples and at aggravating the international situation. It is no accident that they are worrying and alarming the peace-loving public.

Airborne Troops in FRG

LD141236 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] At the NATO military exercise now underway in Western Europe, the United States on Monday practised the airlifting of its Rapid Deployment Force, a force set up to police areas of Washington's imperial interest. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the nearly 1,200 United States paratroopers that arrived in West Germany from North Carolina are part of America's 82d Division which, in the event of war, will be instantly placed under the command of the Rapid Deployment Force. The current exercise, which is part of the full-scale maneuvers "Autumn Forge," is meant to fuel international tension, something that has been causing public concern.

GUSEV OUTLINES INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE MISSION

LD150006 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Indian Ocean Must Become Arena of Cooperation Rather Than Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- "The Soviet lawyers are leaving for Delhi firmly committed to contribute to strengthening peace in the Indian Ocean," Sergey Gusev, prominent Soviet expert in international law, vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, told TASS today. He is heading a Soviet delegation who are leaving for India on Wednesday to attend an international conference of lawyers on problems of the Indian Ocean area on September 17-19. The conference is sponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers jointly with their Indian colleagues.

Sergey Gusev stressed the great importance of the problem of lessening tension in the area with 44 states inhabited by a third of mankind. "Its solution," he said, "surpasses the framework of the purely regional issue and corresponds to the interests of universal peace and international security."

He recalled that Leonid Brezhnev, addressing the Indian Parliament in December 1980, put forward the proposal not to set up foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf area, not to deploy there nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction, not to use nor threaten to use force against Persian Gulf countries, not to interfere in their domestic affairs, not to involve them in military groupings in which nuclear powers take part. The Soviet leader also proposed that no obstacles be created nor threats made to normal trade exchanges and use of sea lanes linking the states of the region with other countries.

"The proposals of the USSR and the littoral states for establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean are in the same direction," Sergey Gusev pointed out.

He added that now, in the conditions of the growing military activity of the United States and its allies in the region of the Indian Ocean, of particular significance is the task of limiting and subsequently reducing their military activity and the level of military presence. The United States maintains an enormous level of military activity in the area.

The American military fleet, surpassing in strength the armed forces of all countries in the region combined, is constantly deployed in the area. Washington is setting up military facilities along the entire perimeter of the Indian Ocean. It secured the right to use bases on Masira Island belonging to Oman, in Mombasa (Kenya), the Somali port of Berbera, and other places. Ignoring Mauritius's demands, the United States refuses to return to it the island of Diego Garcia and intends to turn it into a base for aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines and build there ballistic missile silos and airfields for strategic bombers.

The Soviet lawyers are in favor of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. This meets the interests of all nations, Sergey Gusev stressed.

The vice-chairman of the USSR Supreme Court stressed the importance of international meetings of lawyers. "We are glad to cooperate with our Indian colleagues also in the important cause of the struggle against the arms race, for lessening of international tension, for ensuring peace and security on earth," he stressed.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR REMARKS ON UN ROLE, USSR VISIT

LD141952 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Paris September 14 TASS -- The UN Security Council should have a capacity to prevent the emergence of conflicts, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, paying an official visit to France, has said here. He stressed in a FRANCE PRESSE interview his intention to work to enhance the role of the UN Security Council in resolving international problems. Touching upon his recent visit to the USSR, the UN secretary general siad that talks with the Soviet leaders had convinced him of the fact that the Soviet Union viewed disarmament as a priority. Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed his preoccupation with the world's economic situation, particularly the situation in the developing countries. He said he was going to press for the resumption of UN-sponsored global talks on that problem.

PRAVDA SEES COINCIDENCE OF SOVIET, UN GOALS

LD120544 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- At Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with U N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, held this week, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, on the Soviet side it was noted that "the general direction of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives aimed at solution of the key problems of the present -- prevention of a nuclear war, termination of the arms race, and disarmament -- is in tune with the peaceful aims and principles of the U.N. Charter.

"The Soviet Union fundamentally turns down the policy of preparations for a nuclear war, attainment of military superiority and the use of force at all in international affairs."

In exchanging opinions, PRAVDA writes, noted was "the need of stepping up the U.N. efforts in the main direction of its activity -- the maintenance of international peace and security. As is clear from the recent speeches of the U.N. secretary general, the cause of his serious concern is that the possibilities of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council as the forum for negotiations on pressing international problems, are insufficiently used. The Security Council, too, often finds itself unable to take drastic steps to iron out conflicts, and its resolutions are ignored by those who consider themselves strong enough to act that way."

U.N. secretary general, who believes that it is the pressing task to revive the Charter conception of collective actions, PRAVDA writes, in his annual report proposed that a meeting of the Security Council be held at the possibly highest level to discuss questions of consolidation of the system of collective security and enahncing the role of the United Nations in settlement of conflicts. This proposal, which is strongly opposed by the bellicose circles in the United States, is in tune with the Soviet Union's initiative. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress "it would be useful to hold a special meeting of the Security Council with the participation of top leaders of states -- council members -- to find keys to improve the international situation, to prevent war."

Such proposals are topical indeed, since in a number of areas of the world, including in the Middle East, there are acute conflict situations.

The newspaper PRAVDA stresses that "life itself prompts the need of working for a comprehensive and fair Middle East settlement through the joint efforts of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization".

UN BODY ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS MEETS

LD041536 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Manila September 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Petrov reports: Western powers are trying to use the developing countries' economic difficulties and the lack of unity within Group-77 in order to secure more concessions for transnational corporations. This is borne out by the results of the first week of discussions at the eighth session of the U.N. Committee for Transnational Corporations, which is under way here. The West is demanding that the monopolies be granted benefits and privileges of a par with national enterprises and that restrictions on the operations of transnational corporations be lifted.

Delegates from capitalist countries are undertaking attempts to formulate the projected code of conduct for transnational corporations so as to enable them to continue their uncontrolled activity which has had adverse political, economic and social effects on developing countries. Delegates from socialist and a number of developing countries pointed out at the session that the "balanced" and "universal" code, proposed by the West, is aimed at restricting the national sovereignty of states and preserving the subordinate position of newly-free states in their relations with transnational corporations.

Delegates said in lobby interviews that the West hopes to equate the transnationals with government-owned corporations and factories and seeks to replace the code of conduct for the transnational corporations with that for governments, first of all those of developing countries, demanding "concrete commitments" from them with regard to foreign monopolies.

Soviet representative Valentin Schchetinin emphasised that efforts to solve the problem of transnational corporations are part and parcel of the broader struggle to restructure international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

He exposed Western-inspired attempts to equate the operations of transnational corporations and the activities of socialist countries in the world market and thereby relieve the imperialist monopolies of direct responsibility for the ruinous consequences of their actions. Valentin Schchetinin also said that monopolistic corporations continue operations undermining the national sovereignty of other countries, ignore their national development programs, push forward the arms race and work up military psychosis.

UNCTAD DELEGATE CONTRASTS EAST, WEST APPROACH

LD092224 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Geneva September 9 TASS — TASS correspondent Yuriy Kosinskiy reports:

Gennadiy Zhurvalev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, who spoke today at the 25th session of the UNCTAD Council, analysed the present-day world economic situation and the main tasks facing the U.N. Conference for Trade and Development on the threshold of its sixth session.

The situation in which UNCTAD session is prepared has never been as complicated as today, he said. It is characterised by the growing tension in the world politics, in the sphere of world economic relations, by the growing difficulties in the economic development of many countries.

In conditions of the economic crisis which [word indistinct] Western countries the monopolies have managed to secure for themselves perceptible advantages in foreign economic relations at the expense of other countries. [Word indistinct] developing ones, Zhuravlev underlined. The public debt problems facing the developing states are used by Western creditors for interfering in their internal affairs. The policy of a number of international financial organizations -- specifically, the International Monetary Fund -- pursues the same aims.

Gennadiy Zhuravlev recalled the memorandum "On the Obstacles in the Development of Present-Day International Trade and Economic Relations" submitted by the USSR at the current session, which was circulated as an official document of the UNCTAD Council. He said that the international community should resolutely come out against the attempts to turn international trade into an instrument of political pressure, which runs counter to the interests of all the countries without exception.

The Soviet Union has invariably adhered in its trade policy to the principles of non-discrimination, mutual advantage and full equality of partners. In the situation when protectionism is ever more often resorted to in world trade, the USSR sticks to its usual import policy and practices and strongly opposes discrimination and artificial obstacles in international trade, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

DELEGATION TO 37TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPROVED

LD141228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly which opens on 21 September, the USSR Council of Ministers has approved the Soviet delegation led by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The Council of Ministers of the Ukraine has approved a delegation led by Martynenko, the republic's foreign minister. The Council of Ministers of Belorussia has approved a delegation led by Gurinovich, the republic's foreign minister.

GORBACHEV, DOLGIKH VISIT CHEMICAL EXHIBITION

LD152120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A high assessment of the achievements of the USSR's chemical industry was given by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee. Today they visited the international Chemistry-82 exhibition being held in Moscow. In the conversation during the inspection of a number of pavilions, great attention was paid to questions of cooperation in chemical production among CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia. Exhibitions of leading firms of capitalist countries were inspected.

TALLINN HOSTS INTERNATIONAL MECHANICS SYMPOSIUM

WA090900 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "International Symposium"]

[Text] A symposium of the International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, on problems of non-linear waves of deformation, opened in Tallinn on 23 August 1982. In various branches of industry and construction new methods of studying the properties of various materials, and testing their strength and reliability is becoming more important. One of these methods is being successfully developed by Estonian scientists. It makes it possible to measure the strength of all kinds of materials, at the same time not destroying the material under study. This is especially important for complex building structures. Ultrasound came to the aid of the scientists. By sending its signals to predetermined points on the object and then receiving them back, the scientists get the necessary information with the help of special apparatus.

At present in the Institute of Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR they are working on apparatus which will have wide application in construction, the production of construction materials, and in industry.

The participants of the symposium, leading scientists of our country, England, the USA, Japan and other countries were greeted by A. Ryutel, first deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN AZERBAIJAN -- Over 130 students from Vietnam, the DRA, Cuba, Syria, Zimbabwe, Colombia, Morocco and other countries have been admitted into the preparatory faculty of the state Petrochemical Institute of Azerbaijan SSR this year. It is possible that a total of 600 foreign students will be admitted to the said faculty. A total of 600 students from 75 foreign countries will be admitted into the remaining universities and technical schools. Baku is currently the main center of preparing national cadres for developing countries. Over 250 students from foreign countries completed their studies in Baku last year. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Sep 82 GF]

REAGAN MEETING WITH 'DEFECTORS' CRITICIZED

LD141948 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 14, TASS -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points to broad use of all sort of renegades, traitors, defectors from the USSR by U.S. propaganda.

In its issue of September 15 the newspaper writes that this scum is employed by the U.S. radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" in Munich, which slander the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"The present unbridled anti-communism of the Reagan administration simply cannot do without such helpers," the article says. In this connection LITERATURNAYA GAZETA points out: "President of the USA, Reagan held an unprecedented reception in the White House. He invited a group of defectors from the USSR who make a living in the United States of slandering their motherland. They are apparently the source of the President's 'fresh' information about alleged violation of rights of the Soviet people which was reflected in several speeches that the President delivered after the reception."

U.S. FORMS COMMAND FOR 'SPECIAL PURPOSE TROOPS'

LD160804 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 16, TASS -- The Pentagon has decided to establish a "major command" for special military operations in order to enhance combat effectiveness of the so-called "special purpose troops" intended to engage in combat operations by "nontraditional methods," which means subversion, sabotage and terror in suppressing national liberation movements.

This Pentagon decision, not yet announced officially, was reported to ASSOCIATED PRESS in the Green Berets training centre in Fort Bragg (North Carolina). These "special-purpose" troops of U.S. Army will be the main contingent under the new command. Pentagon strategists do not rule out the possibility that "special-purpose troops" of the Air Force and Navy may well be assigned to take part in these activities directly linked with plans for military interference abroad.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA ON CIA BRAINWASHING

PM160743 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 September publishes on page 3 a 1,600-word article by V. Bozhenkov titled "The 'Shamans' From Langley Criminally Manipulate Their Victims' minds." Describing CIA programs to develop methods of mass hypnosis as a "new superweapon" with which to "robotize millions of people," in particular the top secret program "Artichoke" directed by (Morze Allen), Bozhenkov claims that "special services programs that envisage influencing human consciousness by phychochemical, narcotic and other means have been sanctioned at the highest government level."

Bozhenkov states that these programs have already been carried out extensively in the United States itself. "All these means and methods," he says, "have been tested on tens and hundreds of thousands of Americans -- servicemen, psychiatric hospital patients, prisoners and representatives of national minorities." Attempts are made to present the "inhuman experiments and means of exerting psychological influence as major achievements in the field of acquiring improved nontoxic, bloodless weapons." He concluded: "Turning people into a herd of animals is the cherished dream of those in power in the 'freest' country, and, as we can see, they are advancing toward its fulfillment at full speed."

INDIA'S GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON EVE OF USSR VISIT

LD161036 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 16 TASS -- There is nothing today more important than the struggle for peace and international detente, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has told Soviet correspondents in an interview on the eve of her visit to the Soviet Union. I think that everyone has to agree that peace is essential to the world, and not only as a high idea but for practical reasons, that all of us are occupied with development. And this applies more to us -- to the developing countries, but I think even to industrialised countries. A war has always been a horrible affair and now with nuclear and other powerful devices, which have been invented, it may lead to the end of the human being. Therefore peace for us is essential, as well as detente which helps to secure it.

We have welcomed detente and worked for it, but now it seems being pushed into the background. As far as India and the Soviet Union are concerned, their Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is a symbol of the dedication of our two countries to peace and detente. It also has referred to bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. It is an important document and it was signed at a serious moment in our history.

Speaking about the struggle for peace and detente and cooperation between the two countries, the Indian prime minister stressed the outstanding role played in that by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is a great privilege for India to have such a person as its friend, she pointed out.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has visited India before and stood by us in our times of need, and I think he can be called one of the important architects of friendship between our two countries. So naturally we have a special regard and esteem for him. Leonid Brezhnev has worked hard for peace and tried to find ways out of the difficult situations in which the world finds itself and in this we have wished him well. I think the Soviet Union can be proud of having leaders of his stature to guide the people and to try and convince the other peoples and other countries of the need of peace and greater cooperation. Friendship between India and the Soviet Union is a factor for stability as well as for the peace in the world.

This is a jubilee year both for India and the Soviet Union. India has just celebrated its 35th anniversary of independence, the USSR is going towards the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Taking advantage of the opportunity, Indira Gandhi said, I would like to congratulate the Soviet people and the leaders of the USSR on these two important occasions. The 1917 Revolution in Russia had great significance for us too. We in India greeted the October Revolution with great enthusiasm, as it was a turning point in the history of humankind. The October Revolution in Russia marked a new era which opened up wide prospects for all the poorest and long neglected countries and peoples.

With hearts opened out my grandfather and my father, the prime minister said, visited the Soviet Union in the twenties and came back very enthusiastic about it. My father, Jawahrlal Nehru, always reminded me that I was most fortunate Indian born about that same time, just the few days off those ten days that shook the world.

We watch the developments in the Soviet Union with great interest and stand and see how the people have been given greater opportunities. Technology and science progress in every direction. We rejoice at these successes, and despite the fact that our countries have their own systems and philosophy, we are inspired by the example of the Soviet Union.

I am going to the Soviet Union with the feelings of friendship, the prime minister pointed out, as in the case of the visits of Soviet Leaders to India which were links in the chain of friendship, and I hope my visit will become a contribution to this common cause. The people of the Soviet Union have shown me warmth wherever I went there either with my father or alone, before being in government or when I go as prime minister, and for this I am very grateful to them.

In today's world, which is fast changing, and not all the changes are for the better, it is important to exchange views with friends and to try and understand each other's point of view, as well as to see what we can do to strengthen our cooperation bilaterally, as well as in the course of world peace, stability and avoidance of any conflict, which could threaten our countries, our region, and the whole world.

That is why we attack such importance to the visit to the Soviet Union and forthcoming talks with the Soviet leaders, Indira Gandhi stressed.

INDIA'S RAO HOLDS TALKS WITH ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

BK160913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao today had talks with Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov for more than an hour in Moscow. The discussions are understood to have centered around some matters that form part of the India-Soviet Joint Commission meeting. Both the leaders were assisted by their aides.

Foreign Secretary M. Rasgotra also had a meeting with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Maltsev on matters of mutual interest.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES KARMAL CALL FOR UNITY

PM151355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Call for Cohesion"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Sep (TASS) -- To ensure the security and prosperity of the free Afghan people is the goal of the PDPA and the country's government, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revoltuionary Council, declared in a speech at a meeting with representatives of the public of Ghowr Province. The unity of the people and the party, he declared, is the guarantee of progress and of the continued independent development of revolutionary Afghanistan.

The enemies of the Afghan people, B. Karmal continued, have unleashed an undeclared war against the April Revolution's gains. The American imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and local reaction are training killers and robbers and sending them into our country to sow fear and uncertainty among the population. In this connection, B. Karmal declared, the people must realize who is their friend and who is their enemy and must rally still more closely around the party and their revolutionary government.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS AFGHAN REBELS' ACTIVITY

PM151351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 3

[L. Basin article: "Pawns in a Political Game; Afghan Counterrevolution in Imperialism's Plans"]

[Text] The more time that passes after the 1978 April Revolution in Afghanistan, the clearer the futility and hopelessness of the armed struggle by the young republic's enemies against the people's power, which is leading the country onto the road of social transformations and progressive development. Afghanistan's national democratic revolution swept aside the feudal lords, compradors and bureaucrats and accomplished a fundamental turnabout in various spheres of society's life. This, of course, was bound to engender fury and resistance in those whom the people's power had deprived of their privileges.

The undeclared war that began immediately in April 1978 is coordinated, organized and financed by imperialism, reaction and counterrevolution, which are pursuing self-seeking, egotistical aims and are completely unconcerned about the fate and well-being of the Afghan people. The tension over Afghanistan is needed primarily by the United States to exacerbate the international situation, justify its own militarist course in Asia, build up its own armed forces in the region and pressure the Soviet Union.

As is well known, the American departments concerned (the CIA and the Pentagon) have established extremely close ties with the Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders and have turned Afghan territory into a proving ground for testing new methods of "guerrilla" warfare and new types of arms. In August 1981 the CIA elaborated a program for providing "Afghan refugees" with various weapons. Some $100 million has been earmarked for implementing this program. Countries such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt have been involved in implementing it.

American instructors are supplying the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with special maps showing targets for sabotage -- power stations, hydraulic installations, dams, factories, schools, hospitals, and so forth. Psychological warfare specialists from various American departments are also wasting no time and are operating in two main directions: hushing up most completely the action program and specific measures of the PDPA and the DRA Government in various spheres of socioeconomic activity and lauding in every possible way the bandit actions of the so-called fighters for their faith, insurgents and soldiers of Allah. Thus the Afghan counterrevolution is performing its allotted role of pawn in the political game being played by American strategists.

The bandit groupings perpetrating acts of terror against the peaceful population are portrayed by imperialist propaganda as true "fighters for Islam" and virtually as "representatives" of the people. But their antipeople activity betrays their true nature. Here are just a few instances from the "military exploits" they accomplished in July 1982.

Ghowr Province: A group of armed bandits burst into the village of (Konderval), looted several homes and drove off a herd of livestock.

Balkh Province: A gang headed by one Usman attacked a team of highway builders and burned a large quantity of trucks and equipment worth 8 million afghanis.

Qandahar Province: A truck carrying passengers was blown up by a rebel mine on the Qandahar-Argandab highway. Four children died as a result of the explosion.

It is extremely characteristic that the DRA's enemies among the various parties and organizations, such as the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," the "League of Islamic Fighters" and others, are unable either to unite or to formulate a clear united political platform. Nor, of course, do they succeed in gaining support from various strata of the population. Small wonder that, as the Japanese magazine SENTAKU noted in its June 1982 issue, for instance, the bandits' patrons abroad have begun to feel disappointment over the Afghan counterrevolution's prospects. The magazine wrote that the counterrrevolutionaries "act separately and are unable to mount coordinated operations" and "have no long-term strategy or clear prospects. Because "the insurgents' leaders are supporters of feudal ideas, the motives for the insurgents' participation in the guerrilla war can in many cases be ascribed to private interests, and it is dubious whether they will be able to withstand protracted fighting."

An interview given by Qarun al-Majdadi -- a representative of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries -- and published by the Egyptian paper AN-NUR is also extremely indicative. He complained that "almost all the Islamic and Arab countries are failing to fulfill their duties" with regard to supporting the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble, and, what is more, "there have been Muslim countries that have sided with the Kabul government." He also stated that financial donations collected in Egypt for the "insurgents" had been stolen by Egyptian officials. That is an extremely typical admission that exposes just part of the political and financial speculations surrounding the so-called Afghan refugee problem fanned by Western propaganda. According to UN High Commission for Refugees estimates, around 15-20 percent of aid for "Afghan refugees" disappears as a result of corruption and negligence. The size of the sums appropriated by the Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders can be shown only by their Swiss bank accounts.

Today government and political circles of an increasing number of countries are beginning to realize that the revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible and that any attempts to interfere in the DRA's internal affairs will not succeed, that the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan represents no threat whatever to neighboring states and that the USSR has no interest in territorial seizures but is merely fulfilling its international duty stemming from its bilateral commitments.

The DRA Government's course aimed at a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan is meeting with increasing attention and support. Speaking recently about the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the country, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, declared that this question is a matter of the bilateral relations between the DRA and the USSR since they are present at the invitation of Afghanistan until we obtain international guarantees that any acts of external interference, aggression or provocation will be ended, B. Karmal said.

The DRA leader indicated that all the problems with Afghanistan's neighbors, particularly with Pakistan, can be solved through peaceful talks. What is needed for this is a sensible approach on the part of Islamabad. Pakistan's rulers must show commonsense about holding direct talks with the DRA.

The world public and representatives of various circles in the Asian countries, including those involved in one way or another in settling the situation surrounding Afghanistan, are realizing with increasing clarity the need for this sensible approach and commonsense in solving a problem on which peace and stability in the region depend.

PRAVDA CITES VNA DENIAL OF BORDER BUILDUP CLAIM

PM141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Exposure of Falsehood"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Sep -- The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY [VNA] has denied slanderous reports from Japan's KYODO agency that Vietnam has concentrated its troops on the Kampuchea-Thai border. Such constantly disseminated falsehoods, VNA notes, are aimed at compromising the good will of Vietnam, which has decided to withdraw a certain proportion of its armed forces from Kampuchea. They are designed to create tension in relations between the Southeast Asian countries and to undermine the atmosphere of peace and stability in that region.

PRAVDA ON KWAJALEIN OPPOSITION TO U.S. TESTS

PM151337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Conflict Drags On"]

[Text] Sydney, 8 Sep -- The confrontation between the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands and the U.S. military authorities over the ise of Kwajalein Atoll as a target for strategic missiles launched from the U.S. coast has been continuing for 10 weeks.

According to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD report, since mid-June this year about 1,000 land owners on Kwajalein, previously evicted by the Americans, have returned to their lands. They are dissatisfied with the compensation received for the land taken away and also have many other claims against the U.S. authorities who have held sway on the atoll since 1944. All Washington's attempts to patch up the conflict, as the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD writes, upset the schedule for further missile tests, including tests of the new MX, and clash with the Marshall Islanders' determination to defend their rights.

The majority of the protesters, the Sydney newspaper attests, at present live on Ebeye, a small island 3 km from Kwajalein. Some 8,000 Micronesians are crammed into Ebeye's 26 hectares. They are living under conditions of terrible overcrowding and are leading a miserable existence.

The protracted conflict over Kwajalein is part of the struggle of the small people of the Marshall Islands for their rights. The United States, exercising tutelage over Micronesia which includes the Marshall Islands, is proceeding toward annexation of the Micronesian territories so as to perpetuate its control in this part of the Pacific. But the "patron's" arbitariness is encountering opposition, as the events being acted out in Kwajalein, among manh other examples, indicate.

PRAVDA ON TIES WITH POLISH WORKERS MOVEMENT

PM161039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof P. Rodionov article: "Glorious traditions; on the Centinnial of the Polish Workers Movement"]

[Text] The event that initiated the Polish Revolutionary Workers Movement took place a century ago. The worker groups that had sprung up in Warsaw united in a party that was dubbed the Proletariat. In September 1882 its Worker Committee published a political program substantiating the need for a struggle to overthrow the exploiter system and transform society on a socialist basis.

The creation of the Proletariat marked the emergence of a new force into the political arena -- the working class, the consistently revolutionary class called upon by history itself to implement the social and national liberation of the working people.

The world outlook of the party, its founders and members had been molded under the influence of the ideas of Marx and Engels and the outstanding Russian revolutionaries. It had taken shape in an implacable struggle against nationalism, which was pushing the workers toward an alliance with the local bourgeoisie in the name of what were claimed to be all-national interests to the detriment of their own class interests. The Proletariat put forward the slogan of a joint struggle by the working people of the oppressed and the oppressing nations against czarism and the bourgeoisie. The party rights [obosnovanno] proceeded from the premise that the victory of a revolution in Poland was impossible without such a victory in Russia. So it sought a militant alliance with the Russian revolutionary movement.

One of the party's founders and leaders -- Ludwik Warynski, who had become acquainted with Marxism and had learned the first lessons of the revolutionary struggle while he was a student at the Petersburg Institute of Technology -- was, like his comrades in arms, a convinced advocate of unity of action with all Russia's revolutionary organizations.

History did not allow much time to the "Proletariat" Party. But the party made an appreciable mark on the annals of the Polish workers movement. It was succeeded first by the Second Proletariat (1888) and then by the League of Polish Workers (1889); it was from the unification of these that the Polish Marxist party Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom (SKP) emerged later, in 1893. They all carefully preserved and developed the internationalist traditions of the "First Great Proletariat," as the party that initiated the Polish workers movement had come to be called.

The first SKP congress (March 1894) particularly stressed in the program it adopted that Russia's proletariat was the Polish workers' sole and natural ally in the struggle against czarism and that the guarantee of success in that struggle lay in the unity of the revolutionary movement. The new party created later (December 1899) as a result of the unification of Polish and Lithuanian social democrats' organizations, which was called Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania (SKPIL), also adhered firmly and consistently to this line. Being a true expression of the proletariat's class interests, the party invariably stood for solidarity and unity with all Russia's revolutionaries in the common struggle against czarism, the capitalists and the landowners and against social and national oppression.

In February 1901 a SKPIL conference requested the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (RSDRP) for admission on a federation basis. Representatives of Polish social democracy took part in the preparations for the second RSDRP congress, were present at the barricades of the first Russian Revolution and struggled together with the Bolsheviks against opportunism and nationalism both inside the country and in the international arena. At the RSDRP's fourth, unification congress (April 1906), the SKPIL joined the party.

Lenin saw Polish social democracy and the whole Polish proletariat as a direct and reliable ally in the revolutionary struggle. "The tremendous, historic service of our comrades, the Polish social democrats," he said in his speech on the nationalities question at the Seventh (April) All-Russian Conference of the RSDRP (Bolsheviks) in 1917, "is the fact that they put forward the slogan of internationalism.... That is their service, and that is why we have always regarded only these Polish social democratic comrades as socialists." Lenin had written a little earlier that the Polish social democrats "are among the best revolutionary and internationalist elements of international social democracy."

During the period of preparing and carrying out the Great October Socialist Revolution Polish social democrats who found themselves on Russian territory joined the Bolshevik Party, fought actively during the October days and then, together with Russia's working people, defended the October gains at the front in the civil war. True patriots, they also honorably fulfilled their international duty. Soviet people will always gratefully remember the names of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, Julian Marchlewski, Feliks Kon, Karol Swierczewski and the many other Polish internationalists who, remaining faithful to the Polish revolutionaries' glorious internationalist traditions, made a worthy contribution to the victory of Great October and the building of the world's first socialist state.

Great October really confirmed the historical justice of Lenin's remark that there could be no freedom for Poland without freedom for Russia and the correctness of the revolutionaries' thesis of the close dependence of the fate of the Polish people on the development of the revolutionary movement in Russia. In August 1918 a Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] decree signed by V.I. Lenin abrogated all czarism's treaties and acts on partitions of Poland.

At the end of 1918 an independent Polish state was formed, reactionary circles of the Entente and Germany sought to turn bourgeois-landowner Poland into a "cordon sanitaire" against Soviet Russia. One illustration of this policy was the aggressive war the Entente provoked against the motherland of October in 1920.

An exceptionally important event occurred during this period. On 16 December 1918, at the unification congress of the SKPIL and the PPS-Lewica [Polish Socialist Party-Left] which opposed the nationalist wing of the Polish Socialist Party, the Communist Workers Party of Poland (KRPP: after 1925 it was the Communist Party of Poland) was formed. The congress adopted the manifesto "To the Proletariat of Poland," which said: "May the cohesive force of the working class, shoulder to shoulder with socialist Russia and with the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, rise up against the bourgeois classes, which have united with international imperialist counterrevolution."

Having emerged at a crucial moment in world history, under the tremendous influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on the crest of the upsurge of the workers movement and in the fire of class battle, the Communist Party of Poland was a component part of the vanguard of the international working class. Consistently guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, from its very foundation it made the people's attitude toward the October Revolution and the world's first proletarian state the chief criterion of internationalism and revolutionariness. In one of the fundamental documents adopted by its first congress the KRPP stated its complete solidarity with Soviet Russia and with the RKP (B) [Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)]: "The congress sends an expression of fraternity and solidarity to the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and to the government of the Republic of the Soviets, the pioneers of world socialist revolution which, under extremely difficult conditions, have for 14 months now been waging a Herculean struggle against domestic counterrevolution, actively supported by the armed intervention of the plundering imperialist coalition."

For its part our party invariably actively supported the Polish revolutionaries and the Polish Communists in their noble and selfless struggle for social and national liberation and for democracy and socialism.

V.I. Lenin's works and also his personal direct contacts and influence on the Polish workers movement and his truly invaluable assistance to the Communist Party of Poland and before that to its predecessor -- Polish Social Democracy --- played a tremendous role.

Lenin's works and his personal advice helped the Polish social democrats to adopt a correct line on the most important questions of the struggle to implement the aims that had been set. At the same time, with exceptional tact and with due regard for Polish specific features [spetsifika], V.I. Lenin pointed to the Polish comrades' erroneous positions and views on certain important theoretical and practical questions and to a number of their tactical errors.

After the formation of the Communist Workers Party of Poland Lenin continued to closely watch the course of the workers movement in the reconstituted Polish state. The greatest concern for the fate of the Polish workers movement fills V.I. Lenin's letter to the Polish Communists dated 19 October 1921, which contained recommendations on questions of the organizational and political strengthening of the KRPP. This was an invaluable support for those forces in the party which, jettisoning the burden of the former errors, were seeking to develop work on the basis of Leninist principles of party building.

As a result the KRPP adopted Lenin's guidelines on the nationalities and the agrarian questions, on the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, on expanding ties with the masses, on the impermissibility of dogmatism and sectarianism and on the organizational and political strengthening the party ranks. The Polish Communists gradually developed the ability to creatively apply Leninism and the extremely rich experience of Lenin's party in the light of their country's conditions and peculiarities. This enabled them thereafter to outline a correct action program and to score considerable successes in the revolutionary battles for the people's happiness. In the process the Polish Communists were acting as ardent patriots of their motherland and at the same time as convinced internationalists. They regarded the friendly alliance with Soviet Russia and with the revolutionary proletariat of other countries as an important and essential condition of the Polish people's well-being and independence and therefore rejoiced sincerely at each new success in building socialism in the USSR.

At the same time they waged a resolute, implacable struggle against the anti-Soviet, anticommunist policy of Poland's then ruling circles and international imperialism and against the reactionary schemes and criminal actions of the newfound "savior of society" Pilsudski and Pilsudski-ism, which ultimately resulted in national catastrophe for the Polish people. The party documents increasingly persistently stressed the need to develop peaceful relations and an alliance with the land of the Soviets.

The Polish Communists were in the vanguard of the struggle by all the country's true patriots against fascism and for the liberation of Polish lands. The traditions of combat collaboration between Soviet and Polish Communists strengthened and developed during the war against fascism. The Polish Communists' contribution to the cause of transforming society on the new, socialist principles was crucial. As L.I. Brezhnev has noted, they proved their right to lead society by their selfless struggle for the working people's interests during the bourgeois dictatorship and by their steadfastness and courage during the resistance to the Hitlerite occupiers.

The worthy successor to the Communist Party of Poland was the Polish Workers Party (PPR), created in 1942 on the initiative of Communists operating in the anti-Hitler underground in Poland and Communists who were on the Soviet Union's territory, who formed its nucleus. The discrediting of Anti-Sovietism among the Polish working people's masses created the preconditions for overcoming the split in the country's workers movement that had lasted over 50 years. At the unification congress of the PPR and the PPS in 1948, the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) was formed on Leninist ideological and organizational principles.

The fraternal bonds and friendship and militant alliance between the Polish and Soviet peoples strengthened even more first in the antifascist struggle, and then in the struggle to eliminate the extremely grave consequences of the war. The alliance was sealed by the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation concluded 21 April 1945 between the USSR and Poland.

The Polish people's achievements during the years of people's power, achieved under the PZPR's leadership and with the fraternal selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, are incontestable and tremendous. In the past decades Poland has risen to a new level of socioeconomic and political development. From being a backward agrarian country torn by class and national contradictions, it has been transformed into a developed industrial-agrarian country, winning firm positions in the international arena.

In the face of the real danger of the loss of the socialist gains and the threat of civil war, the country's leading organs have been forced to resort to emergency measures and to introduce martial law, which has frustrated the perfidious plans of internal and external counterrevolution and ended the situation of advancing anarchy and chaos created by the actions of extremist forces. Measures aimed at extricating the country from the crisis, normalizing the economy and improving the social atmosphere and working people's working conditions are being implemented.

Within the PZPR, as its leaders note, a gradual process is underway of the organizational and political strengthening of the party ranks on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which is a most important guarantee of the growth of its influence among the masses and of its fulfillment of its leading and directing role in society's life.

The massive attack launched by imperialism and its subversive centers against socialist Poland is no accident. The enemies of socialism know that a stable and sovereign Polish People's Republic plays an important role in Europe and that it is an integral part of the socialist community and a substantial factor in the inviolability of borders and security on the European continent. Hence the fierce attempts by opponents of peace, enemies of socialism and political adventurists to destabilize the situation in that country, to weaken it and to undermine the social system.

Such hopes are doomed to fail. This was again emphasized at the recent friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

As history graphically shows, the centennial of the Polish workers movement is at the same time also the centennial of the Russian-Polish revolutionary movement. We are celebrating it as our common significant milestone. These days Soviet and Polish Communists and our countries' working people are turning over and over again to the glorious internationalist and class traditions of the militant alliance of Russia's revolutionary forces and of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples. The development and deepening of these traditions is helping the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building facing our parties and peoples.

KRICHEVSKIY COMMENTS ON OLSZOWSKI VISIT

LD151624 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Poland's foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, has completed his visit to Moscow where he had talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko. Commentary is by our observer, Leonid Krichevskiy, and here is what he writes:

The Soviet-Polish talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and revealed a complete unanimity of views, both on bilateral relations and on international issues.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Poland are developing steadily. They are based on the principles of socialist internationalism. The Soviet Union will continue to help the Polish People's Republic to solve the economic problems confronting it.

During the talks both sides strongly condemned the economic sanctions and various kinds of propaganda sabotage that the United States and other NATO countries are levelling against the socialist states. Such methods, it was pointed out, will be firmly rebuffed. The Soviet Union and Poland take a united stand in the international arena. They contend that the main source of heightened tension is the current line pursued by the United States and NATO who are trying to change the correlation of forces by intensifying the arms race and retreating from the principles of equal security. Poland supports the Soviet peace initiatives on disarmament and hails the Soviet decision on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, a decision that is in the intersts of all peoples.

The Soviet-Polish talks in Moscow also paid much attention to analyzing the tense situation in different parts of the world and first and foremost in the Middle East. The report about the visit emphasized that any new separate deals will bring the states and peoples of the Middle East nothing but intensified animosity and conflicts. The Moscow meeting of Soviet and Polish foreign ministers is a new contribution towards strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It has shown vividly their determination to conduct a concerted policy of peace.

USSR, POLISH GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC AIDES CONFER

PM151341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 7 September N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, met with T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Z. Szalajda, Polish minister of the metallurgy and engineering industry. Questions of developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed during the talks.

On 8 September V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had talks with Z. Szalajda, Polish minister of the metallurgy and engineering industry, during which questions of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were discussed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON POLISH VOIVODSHIP PLENUMS

PM131543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch "Important Questions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep -- The 9 September issue of TRYBUNA LUDU publishes a selection of items on the PZPR voivodship committee plenums and party aktiv conferences taking place in the country with the participation of leading workers of the PZPR and the administrative organs and members of the voivodship defense committees.

The newspaper notes that those taking part are analyzing the prevailing sociopolitical situation and outlining paths for overcoming the crisis phenomena and stabilizing the situations. Great attention is being paid to economic questions and to specific actions aimed at resolving them. At the same time, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, the aktiv plenums and conferences are pointing to the need to observe social and production discipline, to strengthen the party ranks and to enhance the party organizations' influence on the life of the labor collectives.

SFRY PRESS REPORTS ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM131421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Belgrade report from P.Golubin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Economic Difficulties"]

[Text] The Yugoslav press is reporting with growing concern the difficulties emerging in the country's fuel and energy balance, TASS reports from Belgrade. These difficulties are severely retarding industrial development, including in such energy-intensive areas of production as metallurgy, paper, sugar and other sectors of industry. Some fall operations in agriculture are threatened with disruption and interruptions are occurring in transportation. The economic difficulties are having a negative effect on the development of such an important sector of the Yugoslav national economy as tourism.

The SFRY, which experiences a constant shortage of freely convertible currency for the payment of its huge foreign debts and interest on them, has reduced oil imports, which has led to interruptions in the work of thermal power stations and the supply of petroleum products to the population. As a result of the failure to commission capacities on time and also the fall in water levels in rivers and reservoirs, in recent months there has been a 5 percent drop in electricity generation, while in the coal industry there has been a shortfall of 3.5 million tons in coal extraction.

In order to ensure the more rational utilization and saving of energy resources in the SFRY, restrictions are being imposed on the consumption of gasoline, gas, coal and electricity. The prices of petroleum products and fuel and also electricity prices have been sharply increased, but all the same, as the Yugoslav press stresses, the production growth rate is not keeping up with the rate of consumption of energy resources, which is creating an overload on the country's fuel and energy balance and increasing the balance of payments deficit.

PRAVDA CITES GDR PROTEST ON W. BERLIN 'GANG'

PM151401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "GDR Foreign Ministry Protest"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep -- The GDR Foreign Ministry has again lodged a protest against the dangerous expansion of the criminal intrigues of the criminal Schuetz gang operating in West Berlin.

Despite repeated demands to the West Berlin Senat recently that it take effective steps to half the gang's activity, the statement says, the facts indicate that it is continuing unimpeded its subversive actions against the GDR with the approval and support of the West Berlin organs. Particular harm is caused by forging GDR and other states' diplomatic passports and other serious encroachments on state and legal procedure.

A West Berlin Senat representative was told that the continuation of this dangerous activity undermines the principles of international law and harms international cooperation. That is why the demand has been persistently made that the West Berlin Senat finally take the necessary steps to half such criminal acts and punish the culprits.

REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISIT

Kremlin Dinner

LD151610 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have given a dinner in the grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The dinner was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet leaders.

Brezhnev Speech

LD151632 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev today delivered a speech in the Kremlin at the dinner in honour of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad who is staying here on an official friendly visit.

"First of all, allow me to express good feelings that are felt in the Soviet Union for the friendly people of the Democratic Yemen, for its leadership, for you, dear Comrade Muhammad," Leonid Brezhnev said.

"I believe we can say with satisfaction that relations between our countries, between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party are relations of sincere friendship and fraternal solidarity, of broad cooperation and effective interaction, and the present talks confirmed convincingly again the coincidence or closeness of our views and assessments of both the questions of bilateral relations and of topical problems of the foreign policy.

"Naturally, our talks centered on the extremely dangerous situation in the Middle East. The Israeli aggressor has ultimately revealed its predatory nature to the whole world. Never before has the aggressor acted so cynically, flouting the integrity of a sovereign country, staging methodically mass killings of Palestinians and Lebanese, violating brazenly the generally recognized norms of international law, the decisions of the United Nations Security Council.

"The essence of the U.S. policy in the Middle East was clearly exposed during the bloody war. The United States, far from trying to contain the Israeli aggression, actually sacrificed Lebanon to Israel. As a result the Israelis occupied a considerable part of Lebanon, annihilating tens of thousands of people, making hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens homeless.

And over the whole of that time Washington, which is so fond of all sorts of "sanctions" and "punishments", has not uttered a single word of condemnation of the aggressor, and, certainly, has made no mention of real steps to put a stop to its actions.

It is too early yet to draw the line under the tragedy in Lebanon. But a conclusion can be made confidently already today: As a result of the courage and staunchness displayed by the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians at the walls of Beirut and in the mountains of Lebanon, Israel and its American backers have suffered a heavy political and moral defeat.

They have failed to cancel the Palestinian issue and remove it from the order of the day either by fire or sword, on the contrary the heroism displayed in fighting by the Palestinians, who were many times outnumbered by their enemy, has immeasurably enhanced the prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and increased its political weight.

Presently Washington is in a hurry to consign the bloody tragedy to oblivion, is pretending to be trying to find a settlement of the Middle East problem. But the proposals of the USA are basically vicious. They deny the Palestinians the right to self-determination and creation of their own state, and reduce the whole of "settlement" to promises of an "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians under Israel's full control. They do not contain a single word about the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- PLO.

It must be said, for that matter, that in opposing the creation by the Palestinians of their own state, the Washington administration is thus also calling in question the legal basis of Israel's existence, as the decision adopted by the U.N. in 1947 provided for the creation on the former mandated territory of Palestine of two sovereign states -- an Arab state and a Jewish one. Nobody has cancelled that decision and has no right to do so. It would be rash to think that this decision can be implemented only in its part concerning the creation of a Jewish state, and infinitely disregarded in the part concerning the creation of an Arab Palestinian state.

If one is to talk seriously about some progress towards a Middle East settlement, it is now necessary, in the first place, to make the aggressors withdraw from Lebanon, renounce brigand actions and put an end to provocations against Syria. We would advise Israel to come to its senses and stop playing with fire. The patience of the world community is not infinite.

As we are profoundly convinced, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can and must be based on the following principles according both to the general norms of international law and specific decisions of the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly pertaining to that problem.

In the first place, the principle of inadmissibility of seizure of foreign lands through aggression should be strictly observed. And this means that all territories occupied by Israel since 1967 -- the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector, the Lebanese lands — must be returned to the Arabs. The borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours must be declared inviolable.

Second, the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, to the creation of their own independent state on the Palestinian lands, which will be freed from the Israeli occupation -- on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza sector -- must be ensured in practice. The Palestinian refugees must be granted the possibility envisaged by the U.N. decisions to return to their homes or get appropriate compensation for the property left by them.

Third, the eastern part of Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967 and where one of the main Muslim holy shrines is situated, must be returned to the Arabs and become and inseparable part of the Palestinian state. Free access of believers to the holy shrines of the three religions must be ensured in the whole of Jerusalem.

Fourth, the right of all states of the area must be ensured to safe and independent existence and development, of course, with the observance of full reciprocity, as it is impossible to ensure the security of some people, while flouting the security of others.

Fifth, an end must be put to the state of war, and peace must be established between the Arab states and Israel. And this means that all sides in the conflict, including Israel and the Palestinian state, must commit themselves to mutually respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and resolve cropping up disputes through peaceful means, through talks.

Sixth, international guarantees of settlement must be drawn up and adopted, the role of guarantors could be assumed, let us say, by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, or by the U.N. Security Council as a whole.

Such a comprehensive, truly just and really lasting settlement can be drawn up and implemented only through collective efforts with the participation of all sides concerned, including, certainly, PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

This is precisely the way of settlement implied in our proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East, which has gained broad support, including from Democratic Yemen.

I would like to stress that in the present situation the unity of the Arab states in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors is important as never before. The Arabs need this unity like air, like water, and the stronger and more reliable this unity is, the sooner the imperialist intrigues in the Middle East are foiled.

An Arab summit meeting closed the other day. The statement issued on the results of its work has reflected the well-founded alarm and concern about the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the continuing occupation of Arab lands by it. We positively assess the principles for the settlement of the Palestinian issue and of the Middle East settlement as a whole, which were adopted by the meeting. They are not at variance with what the Soviet Union has been struggling for many years now, and which has been once again expressed by me above in a condensed form."

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev wished the Yemeni friends fresh successes in the development of Democratic Yemen on the road of socialist orientation, in the struggle for peace and progress, proposed toasts to the health of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, to friendship between the two parties and countries, to lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speech

LD151900 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has made a speech at the Kremlin today at the dinner given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He said:

"We are meeting again in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and comradeship which unite the Yemen Socialist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in their common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and peace on our planet.

"The Soviet land is far from Yemen geographically. However, it is very close to the minds and hearts of the Yemen people, bound with the friendly Soviet people by relations of joint struggle, relations which emerged and developed as a result of the assistance and support given by the Soviet Union and its glorious Communist Party to our people, our legitimate striving for national liberation and for building a new life. These relations have been crowned with a treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two friendly states."

"Our new meeting is acquiring special importance because it is taking place within the framework of a comradely exchange of opinions and the concerting of our positions on international problems of mutual interest. This has already become a tradition in our relations with the Soviet Union, a great friend and a sincere and dependable ally in the struggle of the Yemen people and other Arab peoples agains imperialism and Zionism.

"Today the world is going through one of the most complex periods since the end of the Second World War. International imperialism, relying on reactionary, racist and dictatorial forces, has stepped up its aggressive ambitions aimed at subverting international security. It is pursuing a policy of the arms race, of the production and stockpiling of neutron weapons, creating seats of tension and military bases, and sending vast naval forces to various parts of the globe."

"Imperialism is resorting to methods of terror, threats and pressure with regard to the newly-free states and national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

"In the Arab East, too, this aggressive strategy is being carried out on a large scale. The imperialist forces are conniving with and giving support to the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israel aimed against the Palestinians and other Arab peoples, building up their military presence in the areas of the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Horn of Africa, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, engineering and financing conspiracies against the patriotic and progressive regimes in Arab countries, and trying to push through the Camp David deal, aimed at eliminating the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and at imposing American-Zionist diktat on the Arab peoples."

"These activities of imperialism have now become particularly dangerous, which manifests itself in the annexation by Israel of the Syrian Golan Heights, in the staging of provocative maneuvres by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in a number of Arab countries, in sending weapons and subversive groups to Democratic Yemen and other countries pursuing anti-imperialist policies with the orders to kill peaceful civilians, to destroy vital economic projects and to undermine security and stability. The imperialist forces are carrying on their acts of provocation against Syria and Algeria, bringing economic pressure to bear on Libya and threatening it with an armed invasion, and hatching conspiracies in a bid to prevent the unification of the two parts of Yemen on a peaceful and democratic basis.

"These aggressive plans and actions have eventually resulted in the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, in the occupation by it of a considerable part of Lebanese territory, and also in war crimes which are akin to the crimes of fascism and Nazism during the Second World War."

"Most barbarous weapons banned by international law were used against the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese people.

"The war in Lebanon has confirmed the pressing need to be ready for anything in the face of the aggressive challenges of the bloc of the imperialist and Zionist forces. It has laid bare the full-scale cooperation, coordination and distribution of roles between the various components of that bloc in its attempt to subvert the Arab national liberation movement and to weaken Soviet-Arab friendship, which is a source of strength for the Arab peoples in their struggle to realize their legitimate rights and to defend their independence."

"Despite all the savagery and the barbarous use of force, Israel and its ally, the United States, have failed to destroy the Palestinian revolution. Fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement left Beirut as heroes, in an atmosphere of unprecedented moral and political solidarity with them on the international scene. This solidarity is imbuing them with fresh strength to carry on their just struggle for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, for their right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and to establish their own independent state on their land.

"Our country believes that the only way to ensure security and peace in the Middle East and therefore to strengthen world peace is the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and from the recently occupied Lebanese territory, and also the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to live in their independent national state."

"Otherwise, peace cannot be achieved in that important region of the world."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed gratitude for and highly appreciated the unwavering principled stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which invariably side themselves with the Arab peoples in their hour of trial. Israel's predatory aggression against Lebanon, he stressed, was backed by the United States. The entire course of the war in Lebanon exposed the support given by the United States to the aggressive and expansionistic policy of the Tel Aviv leaders and also its complete disregard for the resolutions of the United Nations. "We call for efforts to secure the implementation of these resolutions by all the possible ways and means so that the aggression should be condemned and the Israeli troops immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from Lebanon," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said.

"It should be said that the growing aggressive ambitions of the forces of imperialism and its accomplices are coming against the ever stronger rebuff and heroic resistance of different detachments of the world revolutionary movement and the embattled peoples. It is necessary to continue to strengthen and extend the strategic alliance between the national liberation movement and the countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union in order to bridle aggressive imperialist policy and to prevent it from pushing the world into the catastrophe of a devastating war."

USSR-PDRY Talks

LD151230 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Soviet-South Yemeni talks have opened in the Kremlin today.

Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are: General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov; Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces -- USSR First Deputy Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov.

From the South Yemeni side: Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP], Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the YSP Central Committee A.G.A. al-Qadir; secretary of the YSP Central Committee S.S. Muhammad; member of the YSP Central Committee, Defence Minister S.M. Qasim; member of the YSP Central Committee, Minister of the Construction Industry H.A.B. al-'Attas.

The talks, which are being held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, have covered topical issues of the present-day international situation, above all the Middle East situation.

It was pointed out that the main cause of the serious aggravation of international tensions, including in the Middle East, is the adventurist policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, above all of the USA and its satellites, including Israel's ruling circles, their attempts at imposing their will on other countries and peoples. In this connection the need was stressed for a further build-up of vigorous actions by all peace forces aimed at preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race and lessening international tensions.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly appreciated the consistent activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the complex international situation and their persistent struggle for the preservation of detente and for a search for constructive solutions to vitally important problems of the international relations of our times. The new Soviet peace initiatives, he emphasized, reflect the peoples' will for peace and are a manifestation of the realism and far-sightedness of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy.

During an in-depth exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East, a unanimous conviction was expressed that the Israeli invasion in Lebanon was in point of fact a joint action of Tel Aviv and Washington. However, the design of the aggressor and its patron to do away with the Palestinian resistance movement and with its leadership, to cancel by sword and fire the Palestinian problem as such and to bind the Arabs by force to the Camp David deal was frustrated due to the fortitude and selflessness of the Palestinians, the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon, and Syria.

The developments have convincingly demonstrated that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon was turning out to be its major political and moral defeat. Never before has the world seen such wide-spread sympathy with the cause of the Palestinian people. Never before has its right to self-determination received such considerable support.

The Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen believe that in the situation that is taking shape the Arab countries and all who treasure peace in the Middle East should press for an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon. The parties to the talks spoke resolutely in support of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

On its part, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, the Soviet Union further intends to use its possibilities for giving effective support for the Palestine resistance movement, the Lebanese patriots, Syria and all those who do not bow before the aggressor, who are working for a just settlement and peace in that region.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed profound gratitude for the firm, consistent aid and support rendered by the Soviet Union to the righteous cause of the Arab peoples. The leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has resolutely condemned the attempts at discrediting the Soviet Union's policy made by certain circles, which would like to remove such a powerful obstacle to the anti-Arab plans of the USA, as the Soviet Union's influence and prestige in that region.

The talks are being held with the participation of:

From the Soviet side -- member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister G.M. Korniyenko; consultant to the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee E.M. Samoteykin; Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee K.N. Brutents; USSR Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen V.P. Zhukov; head of department of the USSR Foreign Ministry O.A. Grinevskiy;

From the South Yemeni side -- member of the YSP Central Committee, Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the USSR S.A.B. ibn Hasanayn; Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces M. Haytam; head of department of the Yemeni Foreign Ministry A.M. Muhammad; executive of the office of general secretary of the YSP Central Committee A.A. Bishr; head of sector of the International Department of the YSP Central Committee A. Ismail.

The talks are to be continued in the afternoon.

Talks End

LD151850 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Moscow September 15 TASS -- The Soviet-South Yemen talks have ended today.

The delegations at the talks were led, on the Soviet side, by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and, on the South Yemen side, by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The participants in the talks noted with satisfaction the identity of their appraisals of the overall world political situation and the present-day situation in the Middle East, including the latest manoeuvres of the U.S. administration. It was stated with conviction by both sides that the "new" Middle East proposals touted vociferously by Washington and presented as "impartial" are actually downright anti-Arab and are in fact aimed at ensuring American-Israeli domination in the region.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed specifically the great importance of the unity of all the Arabs in the face of the Israeli aggression, encouraged by Washington. It depends primarily on the Arab countries themselves and on their resolve and cohesion whether they will be able to give a proper rebuff to the aggressor.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad informed the Soviet leaders about the results of the Arab summit in Fes, including the Arab plan for a Mideastern settlement approved by the summit. The Soviet side pointed out with satisfaction that the basic provisions of that plan coincided with what the Soviet Union had been working for during many years in pursuit of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In discussing bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-South Yemen cooperation in the political, economic and other fields and a striving for the further consolidation and extension of diverse contacts between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party and between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the interests of the peoples of both countries and on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Democratic Yemen.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed profound gratitude to the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people for their selfless internationalist assistance in the consolidation of the revolutionary gains of the people of Democratic Yemen and for their important contribution to the development of the key sectors of the South Yemen national economy.

Speaking on behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and the government and people of Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee and the entire Soviet people cordial greetings and wishes of fresh success in building communism on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics marked this year.

A joint communique has been agreed upon on the results of the talks and will be carried by the press.

Brezhnev Receives Award

LD151752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialsit Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the republic, presented the supreme award of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Order of the 14 October Revolution, to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin today.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Gromyko, Chernenko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and other officials. On the PDRY side, the party and state officials accompanying Comrade Muhammad on his journey were present.

At the ceremonial presentation, Comrade Muhammad made a speech: Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: For me it is a great joy and honor to present you, on the instructions of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with our country's supreme award, the Order of the 14 October Revolution.

This order is conferred on you in recognition of your personal contribution to the development and strengthening of Soviet-PDRY friendship, your support for our people's struggle for a new life and to implement the purposes of the revolution, and likewise for the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism. This award is an acknowledgement of your outstanding activity to strengthen the foundations of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union, to defend the purity of the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, to consolidate the unity of the international communist movement and to support the national liberation movement. It is also an acknoledgement of your tireless activity, in all its many aspects, designed to step up the struggle for progress, socialism and world peace.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, the Yemeni people and all Arab peoples know you well as an outstanding internationalist fighter. Like all progressive and peace-loving peoples, we feel the most profound respect for you.

Your name is inseparably linked with the assistance and support that the Soviet Union invariably extends to the just cause of peoples fighting for their legitimate rights, their liberation and their independent development. Your life, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a militant and inspiring example for all who fight to rid our planet of wars, suffering and oppression, to raise proudly over it the banners of freedom, socialism, peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

In presenting you, Dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, with the Order of the 14 October Revolution, we hereby pay tribute to all Soviet Communists, all working people of the Soviet Union. We assure them of our confidence in PDRY-Soviet friendship. That friendship is bathed in the light of the boundless support and selfless internationalist aid the Soviet Union has given our people in its struggle against colonialism and reaction in the past, and today in its struggle to build a new society and to complete the national democratic revolution, which opens up prospects of socialism.

Your name, Leonid Ilich, is always in our hearts. And this high order will be a symbol of the respect and recognition that the entire Yemeni Socialist Party and all the working people of our country feel for you, a true friend of our people and outstanding fighter for internationalism and the world revolutionary movement.

Then Comrade Brezhnev spoke. He said: Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad! Dear Comrades and Friends! I thank the leadership of Democratic Yemen, and you, Comrade Muhammad, for this high award and the kind words you have spoken about me. I regard them as recognition of the services of our country, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which do everything to support the friendly people of Democratic Yemen. I think that it is very significant that Democratic Yemen has established the Order of the 14 October Revolution. This day lives in the consciousness of the Yemeni people as a turning point in tis history, from the former backwardness and social oppression to the construction of a new society. For us, Soviet Communists who are continuing the Leninist relay of the idea and achievements of Great October, it is particularly pleasant to receive an order which serves as a symbol of the immortal struggle of the peoples for the revolutionary transformation of the world. Sixty years ago Vladimir Ilich Lenin was able to foresee the vast revolutionary potential and energy of the peoples of the East. He foretold the time when they could acquire independence and rise up as independent participants and as creators of a new life.

This forecast came true. Today, hand in hand with the Soviet Union, go the peoples struggling for their independence and social progress, for peace and against the threat of war. And one of the confirmations of this is the relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, which have been fixed in the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, the relations of internationalism and fraternal solidarity. Once again thank you for the lofty award.

The speeches by comrades and by Brezhnev were listened to with attention and met with applause. Those present cordially congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the lofty award and wished him further fruitful activity on behalf of the strengthening of Soviet-PDRY friendship, for the good of social progress, peace, and the security of the whole of mankind.

ISRAEL SAID BEHIND AL-JUMAYYIL ASSASSINATION

LD151614 Kuwait KUNA in English 1227 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept 15 (KUNA) -- A Soviet official Wednesday blamed the assassination of the Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jummayyil on the Israeli intelligence, Mossad.

In a statement to KUNA, the Soviet official, who requested anonymity, explained that Al-Jumayyil's election received passive reactions from all Arab countries with no exception, and this would have obstructed the implementation of the U.S. sponsored Camp David accords.

He further added that the election did not even win the support of any political faction in Lebanon in addition to the fact that the Lebanese Christians between themselves were at odds over Al-Jumayyil's election and this would have weakened his authority in the face of leftist-Muslim opposition.

The official also cited Israel's search for an excuse to attack the Syrian forces in Lebanon after holding Damascus responsible for the assassination.

This strengthens the likelihood that the Israels would storm west Beirut to hit the national Lebanese forces of Muslims and leftists, he said.

The Israeli forces, the official went on, are the only side that can penetrate to the Phalange Party strongholds, especially that the Israeli Army is deployed all over the Phalangist areas and has liaison officers with the Phalange Party.

He further clarified that the Lebanese opposition failed over seven years of sectarian strife in Lebanon to kill Al-Jumayyil and it was very unlikely that they manage [as received] to do so when he became president and tightened security measures around him.

Israel wanted the Al-Jumayyil assassination to divert the world public opinion from the peace plan put forward by the Arab summit conference and which won international support.

U.S. ISRAELI COLLUSION IN LEBANON AGGRESSION

'Glaring Act of Aggression'

LD151356 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Sereznyakovskiy writes:

Today Israel committed a new glaring act of aggression by seizing west Beirut.

This aggressive action by Tel Aviv constitutes yet another most flagrant violation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Israeli Zionists have not only failed to comply with these demands, defying the world community, but, as we see it, on the contrary, continue practising excesses in Lebanon. They move to the country's north, concentrate their troops in the Al-Biqa' valley, barbarously bomb Lebanese towns and villages and destroy Palestinian refugee camps in obvious preparation not for withdrawal from Lebanon but for new attacks on Arab states.

Tel Aviv rulers have again showed themselves to be mendacious, treacherous and brazen and adventurers. Resorting to piratic methods, Israel staged the seizure of west Beirut after the detachments of the Palestinian resistance fighting-men who for two months heroically defended the Lebanese capital against the attacking aggressors were evacuated from there guided by the humane aspiration to save the city from destruction and to save the lives of many thousands of civilians. The present villainous act of Israel -- the seizure of west Beirut -- means new privations and sacrifices on the part of the residents of that city, including women, children and old men.

Clear is also another thing: Israel's ruling circles in their expansionist actions lean, like always, on full backing of the USA which seeks to breathe new life into the anti-Arab Camp David collusion. to draw Lebanon and other Arab countries into it after Egypt, to do away with the national liberation movement in the Middle East and to establish its imperialist dominance in the region. The military machine of Israel serves as an instrument for the realisation of those imperialist plans.

U.S. Refusal To Condemn Israel

LD152148 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS -- Once again, the United States refused to call to order the Israeli aggressor who, today, blatantly violated the ceasefire agreement and invaded parts of west Beirut.

White House and State Department spokesmen read out quite cautiously-worded statements on the situation in Lebanon, calling on "all sides" in the Lebanon conflict to exercise restraint and not to take any actions capable of complicating the situation. These statements, however, contain not a word of condemnation of the actions of Israel which took advantage of the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil, elected Lebanese president, to launch a perfidious invasion of west Beirut.

Moreover, Speakes, deputy press secretary of the President, ostentatiously declined to answer when questioned as to whether the United States will work for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from west Beirut. And at the same time he underscored that President Reagan will continue to work for implementing his plan for the Middle East, the one aiming at dividing the Arab countries and perpetuating Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

Local observers express the opinion that the Israeli invasion of west Beirut may mean the commencement of a "second phase" of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Recalled here in this connection is the recent visit of Defense Secretary Weinberger to Israel when he held talks with its rulers about coordinating U.S. and Israeli military-political actions in the Middle East.

U.S.-Israeli Collusion

LD151734 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A new special envoy of the Reagan administration Morris Draper appeared in the Middle East. His first stop over in Israel [words indistinct] brutal bombing raid of Israeli planes on populated localities in Lebanon in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the raid that lasted for many hours. A representative of the U.S. Embassy in Israel hastened to make a statement alleging that there is absolutely no connection between the arrival of Reagan's envoy and the resumption of Israeli bombings of Lebanon. But is this so?

Suffice it to recall that Habib's mission was implemented on the same scenario. During that mission Tel Aviv's military strikes on Lebanese and Palestinian resistance forces were alternating with Washington's gross political pressure. Quite often the United States and Israel's actions were taken simultaneously.

And no matter to what subterfuges they now resort in Washington, a fresh escalation of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon is closely connected with the United States' political aims which Draper was instructed to achieve.

With Draper's appearance in the Middle East, the Israeli-U.S. military and political aggression against Lebanon enters a new stage. It assumes a more acute annexationist character and represents an immediate threat to a number of other Arab countries. The Israeli authorities, specifically, are preparing for a prolonged occupation of Lebanon and for turning it into a bridgehead for an attack on other Arab states. This is indicated by many facts. Chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Force General Eytan admitted that the Tel Aviv occupation forces intend to "winter" in Lebanon. The Tel Aviv government actually liquidated the border with [word indistinct], put into circulation Israeli currency on the occupied Lebanese land, started bringing Israeli goods and taking out Lebanese raw materials without customs duties. [Words indistinct] that, the Israeli authorities are already circulating in Lebanon their daily JERUSALEM POST which appears in English. This is a glaring arbitrariness of the occupation authorities which are flouting the sovereignty of the Lebanese state.

The Washington administration is pressing on the Lebanese Government in an effort to compel it to the humiliating terms of the Camp David anti-Arab separate deal and to make Lebanon an obedient Israeli puppet. These aims are clearly seen in the recent speech of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in New York addressing the "United Jewish Appeal" organization. Shultz assured the Zionists that Lebanon is given "another chance" to yield to Washington's diktat and to become a "stable bridge" between the Western and Arab world. Via this "bridge" the Reagan administration intends to spread its influence and domination in the Middle East, gradually engulfing one Arab country after another. It is the United States which is the mastermind and organizer of the Israeli aggression and of the Camp David policy of the enslavement of Arab peoples that bears the entire responsibility for the tragic destiny of Lebanon and for the explosive situation in the region as a whole.

SHABAYEV CITES PRINCIPLES FOR MIDEAST PEACE

LD161212 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 16 Sep 82

["Middle East: Road to Genuine Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

Developments in the Middle East, where Israel is revealing its predatory face to the whole world, is expanding the scale of aggression and has occupied west Beirut, are arousing the substantiated anxiety of all who are devoted to the cause of peace and justice. The extremely dangerous situation that took shape there calls for the most resolute and urgent steps to cut short the aggression and attain a genuine comprehensive peace settlement.

No advance to such a settlement is conceivable without the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon and an end to the piracy and provocations against Syria. The Israelis should have come to reason long ago and stopped playing with fire, for, as the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev emphasised, "the patience of the world community is not unlimited".

A lasting peace in the Middle East can and must rest on such principles as the return to the Arabs of all territories without any acception seized from them since 1967; practical safeguarding of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state; return to the Arabs of the eastern part of Jerusalem which must become an integral part of the Palestine state; safeguarding, given observance of full reciprocity, of the right of all states of the region to security and independent existence; an end to the state of war; and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel. Such really comprehensive and just settlement, which could put an end to the decades of military conflicts and aggression, can be hammered out and put into effect only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, including, of course, the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. International guarantees of the understandings reached could be effected by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council or that body as a whole. The principles of a solution of the Palestine problem and a Middle East settlement as a whole, adopted recently by the conference of heads of Arab states and governments in Fes, also coincide with this consistent position which the Soviet Union upholds.

A different approach to a Middle East settlement is displayed by the Washington administration. There, profound silence was maintained for a long time and no words of condemnation were addressed to the rampant aggressors, and it is not without reason that world opinion believes that it was precisely the United States that threw Lebanon under the jackboot of the Israeli soldiers. Today Washington rushes to "draw a line" beneath the bloody tragedy of Lebanon, to relegate it to oblivion pretending that it supposedly cares for peace for this much suffering region.

But what does the noisily advertised across the ocean "Reagan Plan" offer to the Arabs as foundation of such a "peace"? a solution to the Palestine problem? Yes, but not through granting the sacred right of the Palestinians to their own homeland, their independent state, but as a kind of parody on "autonomy" under factual Israeli domination.

It is, of course, impossible to push through such a "solution" without eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the recognised political leader of the Palestinian people. And since Israel failed to bring about the physical extermination of that organization by fire and sword, Washington seeks to liquidate the PLO by political means.

The full and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories is replaced by the old familiar thesis on safeguarding frontiers that can be defended to the Zionist state which is in conformity of its expansionist designs. And all this is presented as a kind of "new world" in the Middle East policy of the United States, virtually a "turn" by Washington towards the Arabs. Suffice it, however, to compare the Reagan plan with the decisions of the all-Arab summit conference and the openly anti-Arab imperialist and hegemonist essence of United States policy in the Middle East is most glaringly revealed. This is precisely how Arab public opinion, many organs of the press and political leaders of Arab countries assessed Washington's "initiative".

In this context attempts by some Arab leaders to "bring in line" the incompatible -- the decisions of the Fes conference and the American "plan" -- look, to say the least, strange. Such attempts but play into the hand of the aggressor and his accomplice, undermine the unity of the Arab ranks which the Arabs need like air, like water in order to successfully resist to the imperialist machinations and to defend their national interests. No variations of new separate deals -- and this is precisely what Washington's "initiative" boils down to -- can bring anything to the states and peoples of the Middle East except deepening of hostility and conflicts. And those separate Arab political leaders who would like to play up to the "Reagan plan", essentially help the Israeli aggressors to subject another Arab country to the destiny of Lebanon.

REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN COVER FOR BACKING ISRAEL

PM141353 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37 Signed to Press 9 Sep 82 p 7

["Our Commentary" by G. Kuznetsov: "Path to New Conflicts, Not a Settlement"]

[Text] One American newspaper featured a cartoon showing White House emissary Philip Habib in a solitary telephone booth standing among the razed and burning ruins of Beirut. He was reporting to Washington: "Mr President , the conditions for a peaceful settlement have been created." The cartoon appeared on the eve of the television speech by President Reagan in which he set out the American proposals for a "settlement" of the situation in the Near East. However, the cartoonist had hit the nail on the head about figures in official Washington, which played the role of motive force behind Israel's fascist aggression in Lebanon.

Reagan's speech, which American propaganda instantly declared to be "the administration's most important political statement" since it lays the foundations of a "policy of new realism" in the Near East, was packed beyond all measure with bogus vows of the U.S. commitment to the cause of peace, security, justice and progress, just like all the President's other rhetorical exercises. However, these verbal variations serve the head of the administration merely as camouflage designed to cover up the imperialist essence of the policy of the United States, which is hastening to take advantage of the present situation to collect political trophies as a consequence of the war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which Tel Aviv fought with American weapons.

President Reagan begins with the admission that "the situation in Lebanon is only part of the overall problem of conflict in the Near East" and argues the need to elaborate "a workable basis for peace." But the proposals he submits have nothing in common with workability. On the contrary, they represent an open attempt to firmly establish U.S. political, economic and military positions in the Near East, to guarantee complete military and diplomatic support for Israel within the framework of "strategic consensus," to split the Arab countries as deeply as possible and under no circumstances to allow the formation of an independent Palestinian state. The instrument whereby Reagan would like to achieve his objectives remains the agreement signed at Camp David. So it turns out to be the same old Camp David wine in a new bottle.

Cynicism, distortion of the facts, overt lies and demagoguery are integral components of every foreign policy speech by the current White House incumbent. All those features are characteristic of the present speech too. Indeed, surely it is cynicism when speaking of the Lebanese tragedy not find a single word of condemnation of Tel Aviv cutthroats, who resorted to the fascist policy of genocide in order to achieve their criminal objectives! Surely his attempt to justify the U.S. military-political efforts in the Near East, including the handover of $1.4 billion in arms -- aircraft, tanks, shells and bombs dropped on peaceful Lebanese and Palestinians -- to Israel this year, by citing the nonexistent "Soviet strategic threat" is outright lies! What an unpardonable mockery you make of the facts when, while prating about a "peaceful settlement" and "moves toward a brighter future," you do not even mention the need for Israeli troops to withdraw from Lebanon and for the other occupied Arab lands to be cleared? Surely it is shameful to pretend that the Israeli Knesset did not announce the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights?! What yardstick is there to measure the hypocritical bewailing of the bloody tragedy in Lebanon when that tragedy is immediately presented as "a favorable new opportunity for establishing peace in the Near East"?!

The proposals, designed to fool, are well matched to the demagogic "preamble." While indirectly recognizing that the basis of the Near East problem is the issue of the Palestinians, Reagan again dredges up for its solution a long-rejected straitjacket in the shape of the notorious autonomy "over their own affairs for the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza" for a 5-year period -- and under the heel of the Israeli occupiers too. The transfer of "domestic authority" to the Palestinians "must not impede the implementation of Israel's legitimate requirements in the sphere of safeguarding security," Reagan says, pretending that the bitter Lebanese experience has not revealed the terrible content of Tel Aviv's formula regarding its "security." What happens after the 5 years? "The United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state..." -- he dots the "i's" and holds people off with the formula of "self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan." Amman is ordered to hold talks with Tel Aviv to find out "what kind of territorial concessions Israel should be asked for." In other words, Reagan is proceeding from the premise that the aggressor will seize part of the occupied Arab lands forever and that the Palestinians will be deprived of their own state forever.

What exactly lies behind this plan? First of all the revival of the failed Israeli-Egyptian talks on "Palestinian self-government," which will be held at the bidding of the United States, exchanging the role of self-styled "mediator" for the occupation of "active participant." The hope is to find among the Palestinians collaborationists who would kill their own people's dream of a sovereign independent state by cooperating with the occupiers.

It is perfectly clear that the course proposed by Reagan is designed to politically destroy the PLO, which is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people (it is no accident that the President did not once mention the PLO) -- that is, to achieve by means of maneuvers what Begin and his gang were unable to do by military means, by promising an enticement in the shape of the territory of the West Bank and Gaza, Reagan is trying tc persuade Jordan to take part in the Camp David process and thus to knock it out of the Arab ranks and to sow new seeds of disagreement in the relations among the Arab states.

In order to lend a "marketable appearance" to his proposals and "sell" them to the Arab states, Reagan resorted to an advertising ruse by declaring that the United States was in favor of a "freeze" on the number of Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank and Gaza. However, the "freeze" trick did not succeed: The Begin government ostentatiously announced its intention to create eight new settlements on the West Bank. Incidentally, Washington was prepared for this in advance. While explaining to journalists the content of Reagan's speech an administration spokesman rejected any possibility of pressure on Israel and, asked whether the United States could stop deliveries of F-16 fighters (these were suspended after the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad), gave the unambiguous reply, "Israel's security is so important there can be no fooling around with the problem of weapon deliveries."

To keep Israel powerful and capable of dictating its will to its neighbors, not stopping short of force, is the second and chief idea of the Reagan plan. It was not for nothing that he frankly declared: "Make no mistake: The United States will oppose any proposal -- from any party and at any point in the negotiating process -- that threatens the security of Israel. America's commitment to the security of Israel is ironclad." Those words are not only a formula for an ultimatum on "peace for the Near East on Israeli and U.S. terms" but also a pledge of further military support for Tel Aviv.

Thus under cover of the talk of a "quest for peace" to which President Reagan is hypocritically resorting, the United States will continue intensively to arm and support Israel, which serves its imperialist aims.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' SPEECH TO UJA

LD151448 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] Initially after the Arab summit in Fes came out with its plan for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, some news analysts in the United States tried to somehow square the proposals with Reagan's plan and the Camp David Agreement. Now these useless efforts have been abandoned and it is apparently no accident that when Secretary Shultz spoke to the Zionist organization, the United Jewish Appeal [UJA], not a word was said about the inter-Arab plan. The day before, speaking to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr Shultz admitted that the key elements in the Arab plan differ from Mr Reagan's so-called initiatives.

To be sure, if the Arab countries are proposing that Israel withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, Mr Reagan's plan says nothing about returning the Golan Heights or east Jerusalem, and it makes various reservations regarding the partial return of the West Bank. The Fes meeting demanded the unconditional liquidation of settlements created by Israel on occupied Arab territory since 1967, but President Reagan is proposing to maintain the current 100 paramilitary settlements and the secretary of state, echoing the President, has stressed that the United States is against eliminating these settlements and only urges that no more settlements be created.

The main thing is that the Camp David Agreement and Reagan's plan ignore the natural right of the Palestinian Arabs to self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state. In his speech to the leaders of the United Jewish Appeal, Shultz pointed out that the president has clearly and unequivocally asserted that the United States will not support the formation of an independent Palestinian state. Instead he suggests the Palestinians be satisfied with a fictitious autonomy, which would actually maintain Israel's military political and economic control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and preserve Israeli paramilitary settlements.

The Camp David Agreement propose a so-called administrative autonomy for a period of 5 years and negotiations without participation of the PLO. After this 5-year period Mr Reagan proposes maintaining a so-called administrative autonomy in the framework of association with Jordan. To put Tel Aviv at ease, the secretary of state said that the self-government of the Palestinians in association with Jordan would not necessarily lead to the formation of a Palestinian state. The heads of Arab nations meeting in Fes once again unanimously underlined that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians and that the people should be able to exercise their indisputable and inalienable national rights under PLO leadership. Meanwhile the American administration is trying to ignore the existence of the PLO and does not want to have anything to do with it.

It is useless to ignore reality however. There can be no settlement in the Middle East without the participation of the PLO whether the United States agrees or not. Refusal to approve the Arab plan for a peaceful settlement, a plan based on United Nations Security Council resolutions that the United States voted for, can only encourage the Begin government to block efforts by the world community to achieve a just settlement in the Middle East. Shultz's remarks that the United States has no intentions of using its support for Israel's security to impose its opinions are understood in Tel Aviv as a green light to new armed provocations against Lebanon and Syria. This would lead to the most serious consequences for the Israeli aggressors and their patrons.

EXECUTION OF IRANIAN EX-FOREIGN MINISTER NOTED

LD160712 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran September 16 TASS -- Irani's former Foreign Affairs Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has been executed on charges of organising a plot to overthrow the existing regime, the Iranian news agency IRNA reports.

The Iranian press repeatedly revealed Qotbzadeh's close links with the Central Intelligence Agency and special services of other Western countries.

LEBEDEVA ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR, ASIAN SOLIDARITY

NC151419 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear Friends: Last week an international conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia was held in the capital of Socialist Vietnam, Hanoi, at the initiative of the Organization of Asian and African Solidarity. Participants in this conference strongly condemned U.S. foreign policy, which has the objective of thwarting the course of detente and aggravating the situation in Asia. The declaration issued at the Hanoi conference on security calls for dismantling U.S. military bases in Asian countries and turning the Indian Ocean in to a zone of peace.

Dear Friends, as you know, these issues are of vital importance as it concerns also your country -- against which U.S. imperialists continue their machinations. The chain of U.S. military bases around Iran is tightening more and more each day. U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, are patrolling near Iranian coasts in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. U.S. imperialists carry out military maneuvers in this region and draw their NATO bloc allies as well as regional reactionary regimes into these maneuvers. According to U.S. newspapers, strategists in Washington are now busy preparing big maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, similar to the maneuvers codenamed Bright Star which were held in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman last year. Recent efforts by the Pentagon to transfer a considerable part of armed forces and war material from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean, in a bid to establish U.S. control over the oil resources of the Persian Gulf countries, are worthy of consideration.

Everybody knows who Washington's allies in the Near East are. Topping the list are the Israeli Zionists. It is with their help that the U.S. imperialists carry out aggressions, terrify Arab nations and try to impose the Camp David Agreement on them. The puppet and toady regime of Oman too is Washington's ally in the Near East. It has allowed U.S. military bases to be set up throughout its soil and it claims to be the enforcer of the role of the imperialist gendarme on the Persian Gulf coasts. In short, the most reactionary ploys, issued at the international conference of Asian-African solidarity in Hanoi, comes at a very opportune time.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that at the Hanoi conference, the policy of imperialism and of reactionary forces on paving the ground for sparking off military and armed conflicts in Asia was denounced and reproached. As an example, we can refer to the bloody and useless war between Iran and Iraq that was fomented by the imperialists. This war, that inflicts heavy losses and many deaths on both Islamic nations also greatly harms peace and security throughout Asia. This situation is to the benefit of the U.S. imperialists who, behind the curtain of talks about defending U.S. interests, are implementing their military preparations in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean on a more expanded level. We can now refer to the regrettable fact that Iran and Iraq -- which are entrapped in the war -- have actaully left the general anti-imperialist front. It is now obvious what losses the hostility between the two neighboring countries have inflicted on the Nonaligned Movement -- a movement of a totally anti-imperialist nature. Therefore, the call by the participants in the Asian-African Solidarity Organization conference in Hanoi to terminate the Iran-Iraq war and to overcome differences between the two neighboring countries by peaceful means is of absolute importance.

Dear friends, in conclusion I would like to express confidence that the works of the Asian-African Solidarity Organization's conference will play an important part in strengthening bases of peace, security and cooperation in Asia, and all nations on the Asian Continent are vitally interested in this.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention and hope to meet you again.

U.S. EXPLOITATION OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT VIEWED

LD141732 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting the statement of a White House spokesman, reports that the United States is planning to hold large-scale air, land and naval military exercises in the Persian Gulf. This bit of news is noteworthy, first because in the middle of July a White House spokesman had already declared that Washington intended to hold such maneuvers. True, it was made with a reservation to the effect that the maneuvers would be held only if a corresponding request was received from any of the countries of the region. At that time, the hint dropped by the White House spokesman didn't work as had been hoped for, and no requests were made. So, apparently, Washington decided not to drag things out and not to stick to formalities. Therefore, American news agencies jointly began a campaign that there ostensibly was an approaching threat from Iran to the oil-producing Arab states.

In statements of White House spokesmen and commentaries in American newspapers it was dramatically stressed that the situation was most threatening in that region for the vital interests of the United States and the West on the whole. Inciting an anti-Iranian mood in the Arab world, the United States propaganda machine, in the opinion of observers, is primarily trying to distract attention of the public of the region from the bloodshed that the Israeli aggressors unleashed in Lebanon. Arab circles, especially those with a pro-Western orientation, are trying to have people believe that the real danger does not come Israel but from the expansionism of Khomeyni. And from this they make the deduction that time should not be wasted in seeking a compromise with the Israeli aggressors, naturally in accordance with the Camp David deals, and to concentrate their efforts instead in defending themselves from the threat of Iran.

The United States, needless to say, is intentionally throwing oil into the fire of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Without doubt this was duly taken into account when the Israeli aggression was planned against Lebanon. Tel Aviv and Washington calculate that Iran and Iraq are countries that possess a sufficiently strong military and economic potentiality and have political influence in the Middle and Near East and are now in the throes of settling old and new accounts. The split among the Arabs, among the Muslim countries, adds more influence to the Israeli aggressors, launching their barbarous onslaught against the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The (?collusion) around the military operations along the Iraqi-Iranian front has also knocked down the wave of indignation among the Arab countries, including those that are friendly towards Washington, through the literal complicity of the United States in the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. In this respect, the flexing of muscles by the United States in the Persian Gulf, meant to intimidate Iran, apparently should have an effect of bringing more confidence and trust in Washington by the conservative Arab regimes. Obtaining quite a lot of dividends from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, Washington, without any pangs of conscience, is continuing to claim that it allegedly is interested in the speediest settlement. But a true appraisal of these assurances, judging by all developments and reports, is known quite well in Iran as well as Iraq.

The other day a spokesman of the Iraqi Government said: We have always doubted the genuineness of the neutrality that the United States has been proclaiming and we stress that the United States has actually involved itself in this conflict. The Iranian leaders evaluate the American stand as a plot against all Muslim peoples and the Iranian press has more than sufficient convincing evidence on this matter. The United States is not in the least interested in a speedy halt to the fratricidal war on the shores of the Persian Gulf which, in the opinion of the Western press, has already taken a toll of about 100,000 persons, while those wounded and maimed number in the vicinity of 200,000, and it is certainly not [word indistinct] of a settlement but persistent dragging out of the conflict that the numerous statements coming of escalating America's military and political expansion in that region. The saber-rattling in front of Iran and Iraq, which are fighting among themselves at present, should rid anyone who takes Washington at its word of the illusion that all the White House's assurances of neutrality and non-interference in the conflict in the Persian Gulf must be taken with a pinch of salt and a very big pinch of salt at that.

GEOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT EXPORTS TO IRAN REPORTED

NC151142 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Yet another quantity of excavation pumps and mobile laboratories for oil and gas exploration has been sent to Iran. This technical and geological machinery was manufactured in the Feodosiya technical plant.

In an interview with our correspondent, chairman of this plant, (Aleksandr Bondarchenko), said that the technical geological machinery is made of various special rustproof metals and other high quality materials. This technical machinery has a long life and its use is very simple. Very effective equipment such as mufflers and special filters have been mounted on the machinery to prevent air pollution. This technical machinery has received gold medals and certificates from international fairs, including the Tehran fair.

Before starting to manufacture this machinery, a group of Soviet experts went to Iran where they became acquainted with conditions under which the exploration of oil, gas and other mineral resources are carried out and they also considered proposals by Iranian geologists.

Various industrial units in Crimea implement Iran's orders. These industrial units manufacture polishing equipment, interlinked chain systems consisting of automatic machinery for canning factories, electrical welding equipment and other equipment. The transit shipping line assists in the rapid transport of consignments to Iran. The ports of Feodosiya and Kerch are used as transfer centers for imports to and exports from Iran. These consignments are transported via Soviet waterways according to the Soviet-Iranian transit agreement.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

PM151355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

On the occasion of Revolution Day, the national holiday, we send you, Comrade Mengistu, the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the friendly Ethiopian people hearty congratulations and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet people and from ourselves.

The Ethiopian revolution, which inscribed a vivid page in the history of the peoples' struggle for genuine national independence and social liberation, laid the foundation of the country's development along the path of profound socioeconomic and political transformations and gave the Ethiopian people the opportunity to begin to build a new society based on socialist principles. The general line taken by the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the Provisional Military Administrative Council toward comprehensively strengthening the country's national economy meets the Ethiopian working people's basic interests.

Socialist Ethiopia's international positions have strengthened during the years of revolution. The Soviet Union rates highly its principled foreign policy course aimed toward ensuring peace, curbing the arms race and toward detente, which has earned the recognition and respect of the planet's peace-loving forces. Socialist Ethiopia is making a weighty contribution to the cause of the African peoples' struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism in Africa and for the unity of all the independent countries of the continent.

Soviet people are sincerely happy at friendly Ethiopia's achievements and wish the Ethiopian people new accomplishments on the path of economic and social progress and success in their efforts to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We are confident that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia will continue to strengthen and develop. This wholly meets the interests of our countries' peoples and the international community and also the cause of general peace and security.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

BREZHNEV GREETS ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD160738 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev heartily congratulated Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, "on the day of the national hero" -- the 60th anniversary of the birth of Antonio Agostinho Neto.

"A. Neto dedicated his entire life to the struggle for freedom and independence of his homeland, to the liberation of all oppressed people of Africa from the colonial yoke, to the building of a new just society on Angolan land", Leonid Brezhnev pointed out.

In conclusion of his message Leonid Brezhnev writes: "Observing at one with our friends the anniversary of the outstanding son of Angola Antonio Agostinho Neto, we would like to express once again the invariable solidarity of the Soviet people and the CPSU with the Angolan people and their vanguard -- the MPLA-Workers' Party, to wish them victory in their difficult struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, and new successes along the chosen road."

BAYBAKOV, ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER HOLD TALKS

PM131411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation]

[Text] On 7 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento, who is in Moscow. During a friendly conversation questions of mutual interest were discussed.

FRONTLINE STATES REJECT NAMIBIA 'ULTIMATUMS'

PM151311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column"" "Rejecting an Ultimatum"]

[Text] A conference of the heads of the frontline states has been held in Lusaka, the Zambian capital. The presidents of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, the prime minister of Zimbabwe and a delegation of the South West African People's Organization participated. The chief item on the conference agenda was a discussion of the problem of granting independence to Namibia.

The joint communique notes the immutable nature of the stand taken by the six aforesaid countries, which demand the immediate decolonization of Namibia on the basis of UN decisions. The conference participants resolutely condemned the provocative attempts of the Western NATO powers, primarily the United States, to link the solution of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban troops, which are in that country at the request of the Angolan Government, fulfilling their international duty. To insist on linking these two questions, the final document states, means acting "contrary to the spirit and letter of UN Security Council Resolution 435. To insist on this means interfering in Angola's internal affairs."

The unanimous decision by the heads of the frontline states has elicited a positive response from the broad African public. As is known, the imperialist powers headed by the United States, seeking to slow down at all costs the process of granting independence to Namibia, are resorting to various improper maneuvers. The question of the Cuban units in Angola was one such artificial barrier erected by American diplomacy. The spurious "linkage" invented in Washington has been taken up enthusiastically in Pretoria. P. Botha, the racist state's prime minister, declared in an ultimatum-like manner that a settlement of the Namibian problem will not be achieved until the question of the Cuban troops is resolved.

The progressive press in African states, sharply condemning the stand of the present American administration and the leadership of the citadel of apartheid, recalls that Angola was forced to resort to Cuba's assistance to defend its territorial integrity and revolutionary gains against the aggression unleashed by the racists of the Republic of South Africa on direct U.S. orders. If it comes to that, it is above all the South African troops occupying Namibia and waging an undeclared war from there against the People's Republic of Angola that must be withdrawn.

The results of the Lusaka conference confirm once again that it is not ultimatums and threats but only strict observance of the UN decisions granting independence to Namibia that can pave the way to a political settlement of the problem.

SOVIET UN ENVOY REJECTS 'LINKAGE' ON NAMIBIA

LD142338 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 14 TASS -- The U.S. attempts to "link" the question of granting independence to the racists-occupied Namibia with the stay of Cuban troops in Angola, which are there at the invitation of Angola's government, fully in accordance with the U.N. Charter, are categorically turned down in a letter which was sent to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by acting permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations Richard Ovinnikov.

Negotiations are now underway in New York between the Western "contact group" with the United States at the head, a number of independent African states, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and representatives of the Pretoria regime. The announced aim of the negotiations is putting into life of the Security Council's Resolution 435 (1978) on granting independence to Namibia. But, as is noted in the letter, some participants in the negotiations, above all the United States and the Republic of South Africa, use the negotiations in aims which have nothing in common with the Security Council's decisions.

The "linkage" demand is put forward now in an overtly ultimatum form -- either it is accepted by Angola and other participants in the negotiations on Namibia or Namibian settlement, in a way as is envisaged by the U.N. decisions, will be blocked up, that is, thwarted for yet another time.

The attempt to link two issues, different in their essence -- decolonization of Namibia and Angola's sovereign right to ensure its security -- runs counter to the basic U.N. decisions on Namibia, the initial point of which is immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Namibia of South African troops and administration, the granting of independence to the Namibian people. One can assess such a manoeuvre only as the desire to break the foundation of settlement of the Namibia problem, specified by the U.N. decisions and raise new deliberate obstacles on Namibia's way to independence.

One cannot consider the obtaining situation as normal, particularly taking into account that the United Nations is directly responsible for the destiny of Namibia. The obtaining situation also brings damage upon the U.N. prestige. In our view, the way out of such a situation is -- to eliminate deliberate obstacles. The United Nations itself should declare its competent judgement on ways of further advancement in the question of Namibia, proceeding form the available U.N. decisions on this matter. As the first practical step in this direction, the letter stresses, we propose that the U.N. Secretariat, to exercise its mandate to carry through well-known U.N. decisions on Namibia, should inform in detail the members of the organization on the state of affairs in the sphere of settlement of the Namibia problem.

PRAVDA ON S. AFRICAN INCURSIONS INTO ZIMBABWE

PM141133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Igor Taratin "Commentator's Column": "The Racists' Intrigues"]

[Text] The commander in chief of the South African Armed Forces has admitted that four saboteurs killed on Zimbabwean territory recently by that country's security forces were South African servicemen. At the same time, he tried to present the matter as though it were a question of the "the soldiers' making an unauthorized incursion." Unmasking this lie, the Zimbabwean newspaper SUNDAY MAIL cited evidence that similar armed raids are being prepared by special "centers" at South African "Defense Forces" headquarters.

In this context, Zimbabwe Prime Minister R. Mugabe has accused South Africa of "entirely unprovoked overt aggression."

From the very first days of independent Zimbabwe's existence, the apartheid regime has been doing its utmost to complicate the situation in that country. Pretoria has reviewed trade and economic relations between the two states and canceled a trade agreement under which Zimbabwean goods were exported without restriction to South Africa.

Why are South Africa's rulers thus taking up arms against their northern neighbor? One reason is Zimbabwe's solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for independence. Another is the policy conducted in Zimbabwe of creating a multiracial society. This in itself strikes against the South African regime's ideological basis. The racist system's main postulate says that apartheid is the only possible form of coexistence between Whites and Coloreds within the confines of a single state.

South Africa's subversive activity and military, economic and political pressure are directed against practically all the neighboring African countries. Thus, the South African forces which invaded Angola are continuing their aggression. Armed provocation against Mozambique has also become more frequent.

South Africa's aggressiveness was particularly intensified after the current U.S. administration openly adopted a course of comprehensive support for the apartheid regime. Washington is trying to justify its sympathy toward South Africa by the need to oppose the "Soviet threat" to the region. However, reality eloquently indicates who is really threatening southern Africa. The policy of international banditry conducted by South Africa with U.S. approval is the source of the constant tension existing there.

BREZHNEV SENDS TELEGRAM TO GABON'S BONGO

LD141100 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the President of the Gabonese Republic Omar Bongo in which he, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own behalf, congratulated the president and the Gabonese people and wished them wellbeing and progress on the occasion of the country national holiday -- the 22nd anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The Soviet Union favours the development of Soviet-Gabonese relations and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries, for the benefit of universal peace and security, the telegram says.

In the reply telegram Omar Bongo, on behalf of the Gabonese people and on his own behalf, expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulation. The telegram expresses hope that the relations of friendship, existing between the USSR and Gabon, will be further consolidated for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

SOVIET WARSHIPS VISIT LAGOS, NIGERIA

PM151413 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 September publishes on page 3 a 2,100-word reportage by Commander L. Buchinskiy under the heading "Two Shores" on an undated, "already reported" "official friendly visit to the Nigerian capital Lagos" by a "detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Adm A. Kalinin." Buchinskiy describes the scene at the port of Lagos and the seamen's encounters with Nigerians on board the Soviet ships and ashore, and goes on to outline the history of Soviet-Nigerian relations and Soviet aid to Nigeria.

11 SEPTEMBER CHILEAN CP PROCLAMATION READ

PY142213 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 13 Sep 82

["Proclamation issued by the Chilean Communist Party on 11 September" read by Pedro Correa in his "Monday Political Commentary" program -- recorded]

[Text] Two years ago we proclaimed our right to rebellion against Pinochet's fascist tyranny. And now it is clear that our proclamation was justified: If the Chilean people do not intensify their struggle for their dignity and freedom, Pinochet and his henchmen will continue driving the country toward chaos, catastrophe, starvation and misery, insecurity and uncertainty.

Chile has a fervent desire for change. The people can no longer stand the worst crisis in our history. How much demagogy and lying are behind Pinochet's actions? While contending that he supports the poor, he plunges more than 1.25 million Chileans into joblessness and into the slavery of the PEM [Minimum Salary Program], forcing them to live on charity.

Workers' salaries, already low, are reduced even further and there are countless weekly price readjustments. He promises not to change the dollar rate and then he decrees the floating of the dollar overnight. Even the stormy weather has revealed his inefficiency and insensitivity. The nation rejects this crumbling regime, which has been crippled by a crisis it has not been able to cope with and which has been undermined by corruption, internal conflicts and by the ambitions of its representatives. The only common links among these traitors, who betrayed our homeland, are their submissiveness to the large national and international economic groups and their support for crime, torture, intimidation and repression against the people.

Pinochet has failed. Not even illusions can be harbored after his last Cabinet reshuffle. Unfit ministers were replaced by others who are even worse and who continue to cause starvation, giving away thousands of millions of dollars to banks and multinational companies.

The people's rejection of the regime has turned into a protest and into a massive organized struggle, as was seen on 19 August when people full of fighting spirit staged a mass demonstration in the middle of downtown Santiago. Workers are going on strike, union leaders ask the people not to pay their debts, homeless people seize empty apartments and unoccupied land. Jobless people organize public mess halls and demand food for themselves and for their children. Students resume their struggle. Professional associations oppose the measures enacted by the regime and demand their right to participate in decisionmaking. The church denounces the dangerous unemployment levels, asks for the return of exiles and supports the people's right to engage inpolitical activities. Business associations condemn the Chicago boys. More and more voices condemn Pinochet himself.

Everybody is expecting something to happen. Chileans: We, the Communists, tell you: Don't wait, get organized and fight. Nothing will be achieved without fighting. Patching or mending will not solve the country's grave problems. The Chilean people are the only ones who can actually solve the chaos. And this is possible. You, worker, peasant, woman, student, inhabitant, employee, professional, industrialist, farmer: You are the only one who can, with your mobilization and your struggle, once and for all overthrow the dictator and his unfit and corrupt regime and build the democratic and popular power Chile needs.

To you, member of the armed forces and of the Carabineros, to those who are honest and patriotic, we tell you: Pinochet has plunged the armed institutions into chaos and corruption. Save your honor and your manhood. Stop being a henchman. Do not let anyone use you to cause the people to starve and to maintain privileges for selfish and greedy groups.

To all workers: We call upon you to build a strong foundation for the labor movement and to publicily reject those who are the regime's allies. We call upon you to stage strikes all over the country, with a view toward a nationwide strike, demanding, together with the industrialists, protection for national industry.

To homeless people: We call upon you to seize empty apartments and unoccupied land.

To jobless people: We call upon you to demand from the municipalities their promise to provide jobs, and to demand food for people's mess halls.

To students: Do not pay registration fees. Demand funds for universities. Support the people's struggle against the tyranny.

To all women: Protest price readjustment in order to secure bread for your children.

We call upon you Chileans to contribute to the people's unity to overthrow the tyranny, to support the unity of workers, town associations and student organizations. We call upon you to demand and support the unity between the left and the opposition, something necessary for victory. Do not yield an inch to the dictator. Make your contribution to the task of destabilizing the regime. Get organized and refuse payment of your debts. Join demonstrations against the high cost of living. Engage in actions aimed at ridiculing the government [planchaton], staging street protest demonstrations, engaging in sabotage, creating committees for self-defense against repression. All of this with a view toward preparing the forces for the decisive battle.

We call upon you to follow the only realistic and just course -- fighting and rebellion. Do this in order to overthrow the regime. Use all necessary forms of fighting and make use of legitimate violence for the sake of the noblest goal -- an end to fascism and the conquest of freedom for Chile so that all Chileans can begin reconstructing the nation.

We are not alone. El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, Bolivia and the other Latin American peoples support us with their determined struggle for freedom and democracy. And so do socialist countries with their struggle for peace and progress.

Today we commemorate the ninth anniversary of Salvador Allende's heroic death for the freedom of Chile. We can still hear his words: History is ours, peoples build history. The people must defend themselves.

We, Communists, following the teaching of the president of the people, support you and your rebellion and, as usual, we are in the frontline.

With reason and force we shall win.

Santiago, 11 September 1982

USSR, ECUADOR FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM151339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Soviet-Ecuadorean consultations on basic international problems, as well as questions of bilateral relations, were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 6-7 September. Participating in them were Rodrigo Valdes Baker, Ecuadorean deputy foreign minister; Juan Carlos Faidutti Estrada, Ecuadorean ambassador to the USSR; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other leading workers of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received R. Valdes and C. Faidutti and had talks with them on questions of mutual interest.

TV VIEWERS BRING UP FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS

OW160625 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 15 September carries the 90-minute "The Food Program -- Common Task for All the People" program, from the "Problems, Decisions, Solutions" series introduced and moderated by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy. The participants in this segment are: Vladimir Mikhaylovich Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry, and Aleksandr Ivanovich Struyev, USSR minister of trade. Both Kamentsev and Struyev answer questions asked by TV viewers which were left unanswered on the previous program televised on 22 July 1982.

Voznesenskiy begins the program by inviting Kamentsev to answer the question asked by a number of TV viewers on reasons why the production of cod-liver oil for medicinal use has been discontinued. Kamentsev says that the decision of the USSR Ministry of Health was based on scientific reports implying the harmful effects of further internal use of cod-liver oil due to excessive sea pollution.

Kamentsev continues the program by answering other questions addressed to him, including the question on the role of the fish industry in the Food Program. In answering this question Kamentsev dwells on the activities of the fish industry and future plans. He also mentions shortcomings, such as a lack of spare parts for the repair of fishing vessels. Remaining questions include those on unfamiliar types of fish for which there is no demand, shortages of the traditional types of fish and sea products, and other questions related to the imbalance of supply and demand for fish and fish products. Kamentsev concludes his 55-minute contribution to the program by discussing excessive pollution of seas and lakes and measures being adopted to reduce it and describing the difficulties associated with ocean fishing.

The second part of the program consists of a recording of Struyev answering the questions addressed to him during the previous program and those in the letters he received after the 22 July program. The questions and answers revolve around the following issues: Shortage of livestock products on the market; food distribution among various populated areas; the "tense" situation regarding the supply of agricultural raw material to processing industries; special food outlets for World War II invalids and aged people to avoid lines; production of a greater variety of breads and in smaller sizes to avoid waste; food product losses due to lack of refrigerated equipment; wrapping and packaging problems at food outlets and retail trade outlets; disciplinary actions in retail services to curb pilfering and other abuse, needed improvements in public eating places; shortage of qualified trade personnel; and the reduced number of vending machines.

Voznesenskiy concludes the program by advising that future programs will include other ministries such as the Food, Dairy and Fruit and Vegetables Ministries.

GEORGADZE PRESENTS SPORTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD151448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Awards of the motherland were presented in the Kremlin today to the conquerors of Everest, the world's highest peak, to Soviet hockey players, to 1982 world and European champions, and to a group of physical culture and sport workers. Presenting the awards, Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, congratulated the award-winners warmly and wished them new achievements in the development of physical culture and sport.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN ARTISTS' EXHIBIT

LD152124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A rainbow of colors met the visitors to the main exhibition hall of Georgia's capital, Artist's House. An exhibition opened there today of works by artists of the republic devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The exhibition was visited by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

PELSHE VISITS LATVIAN SSR, REVIEWS PLAN PROGRESS

PM101313 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Meeting With Members of Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] A.Y. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, currently vacationing in the Latvian SSR, met with members of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau on 30 August.

In the course of their discussion A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, briefed him on the organizational, ideological and political education work on which, striving to implement the Food Program and guided by the directions and recommendations contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the Latvian Republic party organization is currently focusing its attention.

It was stressed that the republic is, on the whole, successfully fulfilling the plans for the second year of the 5-year plan in the main spheres of economic and social development.

Rural workers have overfulfilled the plan for procurement of coarse fodder for public-sector stockraising. In particular, 38 percent more hay than last year has been laid in. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are enthusiastically gathering in the grain crop harvest, now at the decisive stage. The initiative launched by workers in Saratov Oblast under the slogan "All of the harvest will be preserved!" has had widespread support in the republic. Party organizations' ideological and mass political work is being conducted in accordance with a comprehensive package of measures marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

A.Y. Pelshe dwelt on a number of problems central to economic development, implementation of the social program, and consolidation of party organizations' ideological and educational work at the present time. Particular attention was paid to tasks arising from propositions, conclusions and recommendations set out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum in connection with the discussion and adoption of the country's Food Program.

It was stressed that well-organized socialist competition, a high level of self-discipline and exemplary order in the activities of every labor collective, and Communists' personal example and vanguard role in production and social life are of decisive importance to successful achievement of state plan targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole and to increasing efficiency and raising the standard of work.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that party organizations must make more tenacious, consistent efforts to combat untoward occurrences and phenomena and deviations of any kind from the norms and principles of communist ethics. Concern for people must be combined with an insistence on high standards from everyone in performance of civic duty.

Taking part in the discussion were Comrades I.A. Anderson, E.Y. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.P. Verro, A.E. Ikauniyeks, V.A. Chemm and E.M. Ozols.

A.Ya. Pelshe toured new construction projects in Riga, including the new Latvian CP Central Committee Political Education Center, the same day. At the Political Education Center he asked about current measures for preparations for the new academic year in the party training and economic education network. He also toured an exhibition marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation mounted in the "Latviya" exhibition hall. He was accompanied by Comrades A.E. Voss and I.A. Anderson.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES VUZ FRESHMEN IN BAKU

PM091139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Loyalty to Ideals of Communism"]

[Text] Baku, 28 Aug -- Thousands of young men and women who have become students in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation went today to the Memorial to the 26 Baku Commissars. By the eternal flame which burns over the remains of the glorious knights of the revolution they swore loyalty to the great Lenin's cause.

This year more than 20,000 people have become freshmen at the republic's 18 Vuzes. A further 850 young men and women from Azerbaijan will start their studies for the first time in leading institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

The important tasks facing student youth were discussed at a meeting of the republic's party and soviet aktiv with freshmen in Baku today.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET NOTES CONSUMER GOODS LAG

GF081022 Yerevan SOVETAKEN AYASTAN in Armenian 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A joint session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and the Industry Commission has been held. The session reviewed the course of the state plan to implement and verify consumer and economic goods production in the Hayelectraabarad machine production union in Charentsavan and the Electron production union.

The session noted that the unions have made certain efforts to increase the production and variety of consumer and economic goods. However, there are basic errors in the organizational work of the consumers good production. The means for increasing the volume of consumer goods, the variety and quality are not being developed.

The pace of producing a greater variety of goods is slow. The republic's Trade Ministry and the Trade and Consumer Service Commission are not making enough efforts to increase the responsibility of the enterprises for choosing the right products and organizing their export ahead of schedule.

Regarding the importance of this issue the commission decided to submit it to the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to review.

M.M. Bakhch'nyan secretary of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the session.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

15 September

LD160128 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developmetns in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Sugar beet growers of the Ukraine have delivered to sugar factories the 1 millionth sugar beet of the new harvest. (0004 GMT)

Sunflower threshing is proceeding at a rapid rate in the Kuban. A good harvest of this crop has been grown here. Its harvest is proceeding considerably faster than last year in Moldavia and Georgia. Winter crops have been sown on an area of about 21.5 million hectares in the country. Their sowing has now moved to southern regions. Plowing of fallow is also proceeding everywhere. However, somewhat less has been plowed than last year. (1500 GMT)

With every passing day the pace of harvesting work is increasing in Krasnoyarsk Kray. In Novosibirsk Oblast grains have been threshed on an area of 1.5 million hectares. Autumn fallow has been plowed on 1.5 million hectares. By 13 September grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been reaped in the country from 103 million hectares, 95 percent of what has been reaped has been threshed. Winter grain crops have been sown on over 21 million hectares. The highest results in the harvest have been achieved by the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kustanay Oblast of Kazakhstan. They processed [obrabotali] 1.3 million hectares, a record indicator in the present harvest in the country's eastern region. (1750 GMT)

In Kazakhstan 8 oblasts out of 19 have completed harvesting. The harvesting campaign is drawing to a close in the republic. Half of the spring grain crops have been gathered in by the grain growers of Krasnoyarsk Kray. More than 30 quintals of grain per hectare are being produced by many fields in the western, central and eastern rayons of the kray. (1904 GMT)

Harvesting of grain and pulse crops has been completed on the 20 million hectares in Kazakhstan. In spite of bad weather the equipment is being used with a high degree of productivity and progressive harvesting methods are being employed. The machine operators of Krasnoyarsk Kray have begun threshing the second million hectares. In the last 24 hours 123,000 tons ahve been added to the Krasnoyarsk grannaries. The machine operators of Tyumen Oblast have cut grain and pulse crops on 90 percent of the sown area. Sale of grain to the state continues. (2005 GMT)

Vremya Newscast

LD151536 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Grain has been reaped on 61.5 million hectares in the Russian Federation. This is 88 percent of the overall sown area. Grain has been threshed on 59 million hectares. Harvesting is also coming to an end in Kazakhstan. Baling has been carried out on over 20 million hectares. Eight out of 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan have completed harvesting. Record cotton picking has been achieved by farmers in Uzbekistan; they have procured over 100,000 tons of raw material during one day of daylight. We recall that this year Uzbekistan will provide 6,000,000 tons of cotton.

Radio Survey

LD151426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The task of conserving everything that has been grown is particularly urgent these autumn days. Cold weather is drawing near, and the harvest must be brought in on time. According to data just received on the course of the harvest in collective farms, state farms and interfarm enterprises of the country, grain and pulse crops have been reaped on an area exceeding 103 million hectares. Of the breadgrain reaped, 95 percent has been threshed. In the last weeks harvesting rates have continued to remain high. In particular, much has been done in Kustanay, Kokchetay, Tselingrad and Omsk Oblasts and in Altay. The harvest of buckwheat and millet is coming to an end. In the opinion of specialists, this work will be completed in the next 5 to 6 days. Maize for grain has been harvested on 1/10 of the area.

In the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine and in Moldavia, the harvest of sunflowers is underway. After the threshing of the oil seeds, (?the straw) and other crop residues are crushed and made into silage. This is a good reserve to supplement fodder.

The harvest of a very valuable fodder crop, soya, has begun in Moldavia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan. A great volume of work is to be conducted on the sugar beet plantations. It has so far been harvested on an area of 335,000 hectares, which amount to nine percent of the area. The (?Yampol) method is being widely applied, which provides the possibility of obtaining from each hectare the greatest possible amount of finished sugar.

In the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, fibre-flax has been pulled. But in the Russian Federation, this work is still at its heights. Mass harvesting is taking place on the fields of potatoes and vegetables. Sowing of wheat and rye has been conducted on more than half of the land for winter crops. The optimum times for this work have been in the Ukraine, North Caucasus and in Belorussia.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM151153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fall Field Complex"]

[Excerpt] The arsenal of equipment on hand in rural areas enables every operation to be carried out on schedule and to a high standard. Millions of items of harvesting and other equipment are now at work in the fields. Farmers are receiving considerable assistance from urban dwellers. Grain growers in Bashkiria, for example, are setting an example of good harvesting and a proprietorial concern for the next harvest. Using progressive ways of organizing work they have nearly finished cereal harvesting, are selling grain to the state at a rapid rate, have sown winter crops at the optimum time, and have completed fall plowing over a considerable area, But this is not the case everywhere. Largely as a result of poor organization, a number of farms in, for example, Kostroma and Smolensk Oblasts are behind in their fieldwork.

The harvesting operation calls for a high degree of composure, efficiency and initiative on the part of grain growers, particularly now, in the fall. Success is assured where equipment is skillfully maneuvered and where combines, reapers and trucks are utilized around the clock and progressive ways of organizing work are used. In some places, however, reserves for ensuring the efficient completion of the fall field complex have not been tapped. Grain still has to be threshed over large areas of Kalinin and Irkutsk Oblasts.

Delays in the delivery of grain to state granaries must not be allowed to occur. Farms in Azerbaijan, a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and in Belorussia have already fulfilled their grain delivery plans. A considerable quantity of produce has reached elevators in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and in Moldavia. At the same time, however, farms in Kurgan, Chelyabinsk and Penza Oblasts are making slow progress in replenishing state grain stocks. Party, soviet and agricultural organs must take steps to expedite grain procurement and monitor particularly closely sales of hard and strong varieties , peas and hulled crops.

In the fall there are no jobs of secondary importance and there is no room for foot-dragging or slacking in the fields. Lost time is lost produce. For example, even a slight delay in moving the beet harvest leads to an accumulation on plantations of beets which quickly lose weight and sugar content. The sequence of harvesting operations in areas sown to corn, cotton, flax and potatoes must be organized in such a way as to ensure that produce reaches storage and processing facilities without delay. Much depends here on collaboration between farmers and transport and procurement workers. The agro-industrial associations established in rayons and oblasts should increase partners' sense of mutual responsibility.

Fodder procurement workers have a lot to keep them busy. By no means every farm has sufficient hay and cured hay. Only one-fourth of silage has been laid in. Fodder stocks can be replenished from second and third grass cuts. Corn harvesting has begun. While striving to make efficient use of land sown to fodder crops, fodder sources like sugar beet, potato and vegetable tops and crop residues must not be ignored.

Preparations for next year's harvest have a special place in the sequence of all operations. The success or failure of production plans for 1983 and for the 5-year plan period as a whole depends on the speed and expertise with which farmers complete this operation. Every farm must first of all lay in good-quality seed, condition it well and establish carry-over stocks. The drying and cleaning of sowing material must not be delayed and steps must be taken to ensure that all grain is, as a rule, in the first-grade category. Specialists must give preference to new varieties and more vigorously promote their introduction.

From the first days of harvesting grain growers on many farms in Lipetsk and Ulyanovsk Oblasts have been busy building up stocks of the finest seed for the next harvest. A different approach is taken to seed preparations by farmers in Mary and Kirov Oblasts, who still have to take steps to ensure that there are sufficient stocks. It should be a cause of particular alarm to local party, soviet and agricultural organs that a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tula, Kuybyshev and Voronezh Oblasts are undersupplied with hulled crops seed. There is an acute shortage of pulse crop seed in Oran, Kursk and Ryazan Oblasts. It is imperative that sufficient stocks of sowing material are built up on every farm as soon as possible, paying particular attention to hard and strong wheats, buckwheat, millet and peas. Interoblast transfers and exchange operations must be completed in good time.

The rate of winter crop sowing must also be increased. These crops yield almost one-third of the gross grain harvest and this year will occupy an area of more than 40 million hectares. Fall sowing has been completed in Siberia, the Urals and in a number of oblasts in the Volga Region. But in some places the soil has not been prepared in time. The highest-yielding varieties are not always being used for sowing and some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not applying granular fertilizers to the seedbeds. Large detachments operating round the clock are being formed on most farms in order to ensure the successful completion of fall plowing. Crop residues must be more rapidly cleared from the fields and high-quality plowing ensured. Farms in Kaluga, Yaroslavl, Volgograd and a number of other oblasts are still behind in this work.

SPECIALIST CITES ALTERNATIVES TO FEED GRAINS

PM141633 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "Improving the Structure of Diet"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 6 September the country's farms had procured 56.8 million tons of hay, or 81 percent of plan. Some 61.7 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder had been laid down, nearly 59 million tons of haylage had been laid in and 62 million tons of silage had been prepared. Some 6.2 million tons of green dehydrated fodder had been produced.

The fodder procurement season is nearing its end, but the volume of unfinished work is still great. Only two republics -- Estonia and Latvia -- have fulfilled the plan for stockpiling hay. In Belorussia this has been achieved by Grodnen and Minsk Oblasts, and in the RSFSR by Ivanov, Moscow and Tulsa Oblasts as well as by the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays and the Karelian Autonomous Republic.

The haylage situation is rather better -- 20 krays, oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR have already met the target. In terms of the rate of silage-making, Vologda, Kostroma, Yaroslavl and Sakhalin Oblasts are ahead, with the target 80-percent fulfilled or more.

Next winter succulent and coarse fodder must be the basis of the diet for most livestock units. It is not only a matter of the limited quantity of concentrates. In the prevailing weather conditions in many regions of our country an excessively high proportion of feed grain in the livestock diet is both economically and biologically unjustified.

On many farms the largest quantity of nutrients per hectare is obtained not in the form of feed grain, but in the form of green, succulent and coarse fodder. Therefore the largest quantity of milk and meat can be produced from the same area by saturating the diet with silage, haylage, hay and fodder root crops. It is no accident that leading farms in different zones of the country have now launched a competition to do everything possible to increase the production of coarse and succulent fodder and create reserves adequate for 1.5 or 2 years.

The frontrunners' experience shows what great reserves for supplementing fodder stocks still remain unutilized. By no means all the grasses have been cut, in many places a good aftermath has grown, there is still a great deal of raw material for the production of vitamin meal and granules, quite a good yield of silage crops has been grown everywhere and the harvesting of fodder root crops has begun. Much coarse and succulent fodder can be obtained through the skillful utilization of various kinds of waste from arable farming, fruit growing and truck farming. Straw and chaff, stubble and corn cobs, sunflower heads, pine needles and wood felling waste, the tops of vegetable crops, byproducts from the processing industry -- beet pulp, mash, molasses, grape residue -- all that can serve as raw material for silage-making and the preparation of granules, cakes and nutrient yeasts must be carefully collected, credited and utilized.

In the current year mixed silage merits special attention.

Succulent fodder is particulary widespread on the pig farms of Minsk Oblast. The use of mixed silage and nonfood potatoes saves them some 25,000 tons of grain concentrates a year.

But the procurement of this valuable fodder has not yet been organized smoothly everywhere. In Kalinin Oblast more than 1.3 million tons of silage has already been prepared, but only 1,000 tons of this is mixed silage for pigs. The succulent substitute for concentrates is not being laid down at all on farms in the Kuban and Yaroslavl, Belgorod, Penza and Ulyanovsk Oblasts.

Some of the grain in mixed feed can successfully be replaced with grass meal. By developing its production we improve the country's grain feed balance. People are well aware of this in Nikolayev, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Poltava, Sumsy and a number of other oblasts of the Ukraine, where the plan for the sale of grass meal was fulfilled back in August. At the same time farms in Vinnitsa, Zaporozye and Cherkassy Oblasts have coped with less than two-thirds of the target.

Improving the structure of the diet is an important task which can only be resolved by the joint efforts of arable farmers and stockmen. And it must be resolved at quickly as possible.

MINISTER NOTES COMPLAINTS ON GRAIN QUALITY

PM091435 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36, signed to press 30 August, carries on page 2 a 2,500-word EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA interview with USSR Procurements Minister G.S. Zolotukhin; date and place not specified. The interview, entitled "Development of the Material Base of Procurement," notes "serious concern" over the construction of grain storage and processing facilities and "justified complaints" about the quality and type of mixed feed produced.

ORENBURG OFFICIALS SCORED FOR MISHANDLING GRAIN

PM141211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "'The First Commandment'"]

[Text] The agricultural review published in PRAVDA for 19 August spoke of the unsatisfactory progress of grain procurements on a number of farms in Orenburg Oblast. As A. Balandin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, has told the editorial office, the newspaper article was discussed at a session of the party obkom bureau. The criticism was recognized as correct.

The obkom bureau pointed out to comrades Kazankin and Gerasimov, first secretaries of Ilekskiy and Akbulakskiy CPSU Raykoms, that they had failed to cut short attempts by leaders of certain farms to hold back the handing over of grain to the state. Communist Comrade Solodov, chairman of Ilekskiy Rayispolkom, was severely reprimanded for lack of control in the distribution and expenditure of food grain, which led to its being used for feeding livestock.

The attention of Comrade Ostroglyad, chief state inspector for purchases and quality of agricultural products, and Comrade Chernyshev, chief of the oblispolkom agricultural production administration, was drawn to the poor monitoring of fulfillment of the plan for grain sales in terms of range and in terms of procurements of durum and strong wheats.

The newspaper article was also examined at sessions of the Akbulakskiy, Ilekskiy and other CPSU Raykom Bureaus. Party penalties were imposed on Communists Comrade Pochkovskiy, deputy chairman of the Krasnyy Oktyabr Kolkhoz, and Comrade Nazarov, chairman of the Vpered k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz. The Abdulinskiy Rayon People's Control Committee punished Comrad Fakhrutdinov, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz, and Comrade Sharafeyev, chief agronomist on that kolkhoz.

The party obkom is adopting measures to ensure the well-organized completion of harvesting. An additional 950 combines plus transport have been sent to help out eastern regions of the oblast. Large-capacity trucks for transporting grain to elevators have been formed into truck columns. Hour-by-hour schedules have been drawn up for their movement and a competition has been organized among the drivers.

Questions of harvesting the crop, preserving the grain, handing it over to the state and carrying out the whole range of fall operations are under constant party control.

PRAVDA URGES SEED-GRAIN STOCKS IMPROVEMENT

PM081315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Seed Is Tomorrow's Grain"]

[Text] Farmers have many urgent concerns at the present time. They are striving to gather the harvest as quickly as possible and to make a significant contribution this year to the USSR Food Program's fulfillment. Along with harvesting and procuring fodder and gathering the vegetable and other crops, rural workers are building a firm foundation for next year's harvest by fall plowing and sowing winter crops. Particular concern is being shown for seed, since it is well known that fields sown with good-quality high-yield varieties of grain produce the heaviest crops.

Seed plays an important part in increasing the yield of every hectare and in solving the key agricultural problem of ensuring a more rapid and sustained increase in grain production. "The main task now," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, "and more so in the future, is to increase yields. This means bringing selection and seed growing to the fore."

In recent years scientists have given grain growers many high-yield varieties of cereal and other crops. The "Bezostay-1, Mironovskaya-808 and Severodonskaya winter wheats, Chulpan winter rye and Neosypayushchiysya-10 pea are being used over a large and expanding area. Promising varieties of barley, oats, perennial grasses and potatoes have been developed. A well developed seed growing system is in operation in the country.

Rural workers have great scope for steadily increasing the productivity of the land and gross grain harvests and for improving grain quality. As envisaged by the food program, they must enlarge the area sown to promising varieties of winter wheat and rye and brewing barley, and increase production and procurements of buckwheat and millet. At the present time there is a shortage of hulled crop seed in some areas. Local party, Soviet and agricultural organs and farms themselves must attend to the replenishment of their stocks in good time. It is also planned to considerably increase gross harvests of pulse crops, especially peas, considerable experience of growing this crop has been amassed. On the Petrovskiy Sovkhoz in Lipetsk Oblast, for example, thanks largely to the high standard of seedgrowing this crop yielded an average of 28.2 quintals per hectare in the last 5-year plan period. Many farms in the Ukraine and Moldavia and in Voronezh and Ulyanovsk Oblasts are increasing production of good-quality pulse seed. In a number of places, however, seed quality remains poor, procurement targets are not being fulfilled, and progress is slow in introducing new zoned varieties.

However urgent the work in which farmers are engaged, building up reliable seed stocks must take first priority. The cleaning, grading and drying of sowing material must be completed as quickly as possible and it must be properly stored. There must be no slip-ups here, since it is harder to remedy them later when the grain is being treated in preparation for sowing. Grain growers in the Kuban, Stavropol Kray and a number of oblasts in Kazakhstan, where from the outset of the harvest campaign they keep in mind the wherewithal for next year's harvest, are well aware of this. Seed procurement is, however, making slow progress on some farms in the Dagestan ASSR and in Tambov and Penza Oblasts. This operation must be completed as soon as possible. Not a day must be lost in laying in a full stock of potato, root crop, sunflower and perennial grass seed for the spring. The threshing of alfalfa and clover must be delayed, and if need be the yield from areas producing a second crop must be used for seed purposes. The area sown to corn is being enlarged and corn production is being transferred to an industrial footing. It is important to build up a reliable stock of seed and to treat it promptly and expertly. Plants must expedite the calibration and dispatch of grain to users.

State seed stocks are still being replenished. Many farms are striving to achieve their prescribed targets. At the same time, however, some places are behind schedule in surrendering sowing material and sometimes deliver substandard grain to reception centers. Procurement organizations can do a lot to help farmers. They must take delivery of grain without delay, see to it that it is treated and arrange for it to be properly stored.

Scientific establishments, selection centers and specialized farms have a major role to play in building up adequate stocks of high-quality seed. Their material base is being strengthened and conveniently-sited storage facilities and covered threshing floors with modern cleaning and drying equipment are being built. This is yielding tangible results. But not all scientific research institutes and experimental farms are managing to achieve their targets for the production of elite seed. Farmers are justifiably complaining about the quality of such seed. Substandard sowing material is sometimes supplied to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by the All-Union Irrigated Agriculture Research Institute's Maritime branch. Scientists and breeders must focus their attention on developing and introducing high-yield varieties of winter and spring wheat and short-stalked varieties of winter rye, barley, peas, sunflowers and other crops.

Much depends on farm specialists and their industriousness and perseverance. Agronomists are now to be found working on combines, at threshing floors and in storage facilities, where their knowledge and experience are most needed. When the agronomist approaches his work creatively, so that a farm regularly tries different and more up-to-date varieties, new varieties are quickly introduced.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs must pay constant attention to the replenishment of seed stocks and the transfer of seed growing to an industrial footing. Rural Communists must extend socialist competition for the successful completion of the sequence of fall operations and preparation of sowing material. Deputies centers and people's control workers can be of great assistance in this work.

Seed inspectorates' activities must be improved. Workers in this service must carefully follow progress in seed procurement and keep a particularly close record of scarce and promising grain varieties and take decisive measures to prevent them being used other than for the proper purpose. The more successfully this operation is performed by rural workers and collectives in other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, the bigger next year's harvest will be and the more produce the country will have in the third year of the 5-year plan.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEKISTAN RICE GROWERS

LD112250 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Summary] More than 500,000 tons of rice will be produced this year by the farmers of Uzbekistan. The specialized rice farms of the republic have begun harvesting this valuable food crop, and the harvest has been good throughout the oblast. "The fields have been visited by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee." Increasing yields, mechanization, and organisation were among the questions discussed at a general meeting of the oblast rice growers, which was addressed by Comrade Rashidov.

ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE COSMOS-1407 LAUNCHED

LD160728 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Another artificial earth's satellite Cosmos-1407 was launched in the Soviet Union yesterday. The sputnik carries scientific apparatuses designed to continue the exploration of outer space. The satellite was placed in the orbit with following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 364 kilometres, minimum distance -- 181 kilometres and orbit angle -- 67.2 degrees. The apparatuses are functioning normally.

ORBITAL SPACE COMPLEX RESEARCH CONTINUES

LD141128 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Mission Control Centre September 14 TASS -- The cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working on board the orbital station Salyut-7 for four months.

During the long space flight they have carried out a vast amount of astrophysical and geophysical research and medicobiological and technical experiments, including those with the participation of the crews of the two visiting expeditions. The cosmonauts egressed into the open space, received two cargo automatic spacecraft "Progress" and redocked the transport ship Soyuz T-7 from the service module to the transfer compartment of the station.

The successful accomplishment of the planned program is largely promoted by the experience of the previous manned flights as well as by the resourceful and concerted work of the crew.

Today a considerable part of the working time of Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev is devoted to geophysical experiments under the program for the study of the natural resources of the earth. During the research the cosmonauts, apart from cameras MKF-6M and KATA-140, are using television apparatus "Niva" with a high resolving power. The apparatus makes it possible to videorecord the observed areas and to transmit prompt information to earth during TV communication sessions.

Today's schedule also envisages experiments for the study of the earth's atmosphere, ionosphere and the estimate of the atmosphere which directly surrounds the station, and physical exercises.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-7 -- "Soyuz T-7" is proceeding normally.

The state of health of Comrades Berezovoy and Lebedev is good and they are feeling well.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN RESEARCH SHIP -- A new scientific research vessel, (Ilim), has been added to the number of research ships operated by Azerbaijan SSR. Taking into view the changes in technological discoveries during the past 10 years, the new vessel will be used in conducting research on the (?resources) of the Caspian Sea. It is necessary to recall that 60 percent of the [name indistinct] fish in the world exist in the Caspian. Modern equipment has been installed and workshops have been set up on the vessel for the purpose of communications and oceanography. The scientists working on the vessel can have access to various laboratories, the computer center, [words indistinct] and TV (?networks). [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Sep 82 GF]

TANK TROOPS PRAISED ON COMMEMORATIVE DAY

General Petrov Interview

PM131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 2

[Interview with Army General V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent under the rubric "Today Is Tankmen's Day": "Armored Shield of the Fatherland"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of the Soviet Union Army General V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] What is the role of the Soviet Tank Troops today?

[Answer] During the last war the Tank Troops were called the "armored fist." Today they still make up the main strike force of the ground forces and are a powerful means for resolving most important tasks in various types of combat operations, a modern, highly promising category of troops. In order to make full, effective use of the combat potential of tanks, other subunits are also incorporated in the Tank Troops -- motorized infantry, rocket, artillery, air defense, engineering and communications -- which gives the Tank Troops great tactical and operational self-sufficiency.

The combat potential of tank formations and units enables them to carry out active offensive operations by day and night, to rout enemy groupings while considerably cut off from other troops and to rapidly cross broad zones of radioactive contamination and water obstacles.

We have good tanks. Their range is long and their armored defenses reliable. They are capable of hitting moving armored targets at a range of several kilometers with the first shot. That relates to the fighting machines. But the Tank Troops' main asset is people. They are boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the Communist Party and their people and are worthy to carry the baton of combat glory from their grandfathers and fathers -- the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

[Question] People in the West talk a lot about the so-called "Soviet military threat" and the numerical superiority of Warsaw Pact troops in Europe over NATO troops. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] Talk about the so-called "Soviet military threat" has been going on for many years in the West. U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, under cover of this threadbare myth, continue to whip up the arms race, kindle dangerous crises and armed conflicts in various parts of the world and irresponsibly threaten to use nuclear weapons. With a view to preparing for war, the United States is building up its stocks of material facilities and extending the mobilization potential of the military industry and the economy as a whole. At the same time both U.S. press organs and the speeches of certain leaders of the American administration deliberately distort Soviet foreign policy aims and information about the Soviet Armed Forces and their Tank Troops.

Throughout the Soviet state's existence, from Lenin's great decree on peace onward, our country's foreign policy has been aimed at attaining that great goal -- to safeguard peace and prevent war. Soviet military doctrine is defensive in nature. The entire structure of our armed forces was and is built for rebuffing the aggression and threats which emanate from imperialism.

The Soviet Union has taken on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an exceptional, extraordinary step. How has the United States responded? With references to so-called "Soviet superiority" in conventional arms.

This argument is totally unfounded. The objective facts refute it entirely. The NATO bloc is superior to the Warsaw Pact in terms of the total numerical strength of armed forces and the number of combat-ready divisions in Europe -- combat-ready, because these alone could be used for the commencement of military operations without additional mobilization measures. In Europe 96 NATO divisions (inlcuding Spanish ones) stand against 78 Warsaw Pact divisions. Let us observe here that the numerical strength of a deployed American division totals 16,000 - 19,000 men and a West German one more than 20,000 men, while a Warsaw Pact division has a maximum of 11,000 men. Moreover, there is an approximately equal quantity of tank hardware. What "Soviet superiority" can be meant? But the champions of war are not silenced. They intimidate their people with the malicious invention of the West's alleged "defenselessness" in the face of the threat from the East and seek any new "windows of vulnerability" in themselves with just one aim -- justifying the arms race and the increase in military budgets, justifying their own aggressive aspirations and achieving unilateral military superiority.

This makes it incumbent on the peoples of the socialist community countries and the fraternal armies' servicemen to keep a vigilant eye on the imperialists' intrigues and keep their powder dry. Soviet tankmen resolve this task. Their armor is strong....

[Question] Please tell us how Soviet Tank Troops personnel are marking their traditional holiday.

[Answer] Like all our people, tankmen are striving for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. In the course of competition under the slogan "Reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" there is a growing number of Excellent-rated servicemen, classified specialists and masters of military matters. One in every three tankmen is now Excellent-rated in combat and political training. Those men of high duty, Communists, set an example in training, service, discipline and the ability to master modern combat hardware and weapons. Komsomol members emulate them. They originate new patriotic initiatives.

Commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations use diverse forms of party political work to educate servicemen in the spirit of boundless devotion to the motherland, the Communist Party and the people and readiness to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty. For some years one guards tank company in the Red Banner Kiev Military District has been commanded by Guards Capt Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Gvozdenko. During the Great Patriotic War this subunit underwent severe trials in the Battle of Stalingrad, at Kursk, at the crossing of the Dnepr and in the liberation of the Baltic and the enslaved peoples of Europe. Eighteen of the company's servicemen were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The present generation of servicemen devoutly honors and augments these glorious traditions. Having won the right to call itself Excellent in 1964, the company has held on to this title for 18 years. And in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress another bright inscription was entered in the company's annals: The Excellent subunit became a subunit of Excellent-rated men. All its servicemen without exception won or retained the title of Excellent in combat and political training.

The Soviet people can be firmly confident that their true sons -- the tankmen -- watch vigilantly over their great creative work. They have everything: firm knowledge, strong arms, brilliant minds. They are true to the great Lenin's precepts on the defense of the socialist fatherland and are ready, if required, to give a speedy rebuff to any aggressor.

Potapov Address

OW130552 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0540 GMT on 12 September carries the scheduled 15-minute address by Yuriy Mikhaylovich Potapov, chief of the USSR Tank Troops, on the occasion of the USSR Tank Troops Day.

Potapov dwells chiefly on the historical developments in the USSR Tank Troops with emphasis on victories in World War II. He also comments about the "first-class modern machines" currently used by the Soviet Tank Troops and on qualitative changes which took place in the personnel of the Soviet Tank Troops.

Potapov concludes the address by commenting that "recently, through the fault of aggressive circles of imperialism, the world situation has sharply deteriorated. The leaders of the United States and of a number of NATO countries continue active preparations for unleashing a new world war. They are expanding the arms race to unprecedented levels, are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and to carry out provocations against socialist and other peace-loving countries. In these conditions, says Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies and their consistent peace-loving policy are appearing particularly clearly to the people of the world as the main obstacle to the warmongers and as the main support to world peace. Taking care of the country's security, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are constantly paying attention to increasing the vigilance of the Soviet people and armed forces and increasing the defense capability of our great motherland."

GENERAL CALLS FOR BETTER CIVIL DEFENSE PUBLICITY

PM151423 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 1 September carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Actively, Purposefully" by "Col Gen V. Dementyev, deputy chief of USSR civil defense for political affairs." Stressing the role of good propaganda in clarifying civil defense tasks, Dementyev notes "shortcomings" in a number of named civil defense headquarters and instances of "formalism" and "superficiality" in the way such tasks are presented. He concludes by calling for better propaganda so as to "actively promote the strengthening of the country's defense capability."

MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE DEPUTY CHIEF

PM071139 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 August publishes on page 3 a report on a 27 August USSR Foreign Ministry press conference on a Komsomol "Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory" contest in which "Lt Gen B. Utkin, deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate," was among the participants.